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How to Play the Outfield

Edited by

JESSE F. MATTESON

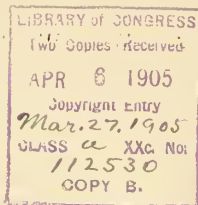
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INTRODUCTION



The aim of this book is to teach how the outfield is to be played.

In the outfield are three positions—left, centre and right.

There are just as many tricks in playing the outfield as in playing any other position. It is a fact, though, that among young and inexperienced players the opinion is held that the outfield position does not amount to very much, that it is much of an honorary position on a base ball club and that almost anybody can fill it.

Thanks to increasing knowledge concerning the National sport this idea is being rapidly destroyed and now the outfielder is looked upon as he should be even among those who do not really realize the great necessity of expert outfielders on every base ball club.

There can be no set rules laid down that would teach a player the mere act of catching a fly in the outfield. That he must do in the way that is the most natural to him. But it must be remembered that catching flies is not the only requisite of a great outfielder. True, that is supposed to be the first thing he must learn, but when he has learned it there are still a great many things which he must be taught.

Probably the boy or young man first learns to catch a fly ball. Stop and think of what you did with the very first ball that you had. You probably bounced it against the barn or the house and caught it as it came down. Or you found some other boy to play with you and you threw it back and forth to one another.

Then you began to throw it into the air and catch it as it came down from what appeared to you to be a great height. Then the bat was brought into play and you went to a bigger space and



DANNY GREEN,
Waiting out in right on the Chicago American League grounds
for a high fly to drop into his hands.

flies were knocked. That is where you first learned to catch the fly ball.

The young ball player does not find it very hard work to catch a ball on the fly when some one is knocking up flies. Generally the batter calls out who the ball is intended for and it does not fall far away from the spot where he stands. While such practice gives the player the ability to catch the ball when once he has his hands on it, it does not give him the right kind of training for the eye or the judgment.

After catching flies which have been batted up purposely for him for a long time he will find it much harder to play the outfield and catch flies in a game of base ball. In the first place he does not know where they are going and then there is added to this a feeling of excitement and perhaps nervousness, for when a fielder drops a ball in the outfield it seems to him that the act was one of the most awkward ever seen on any ball field.

For this reason it is better when batting flies to have the batter knock them wherever he pleases without telling the fielder where to expect them. This will train the eye and the judgment.

The outfielder must have good eyes—strong enough so that bright light will not hurt them and keen enough to see the ball the moment it rises in the air.

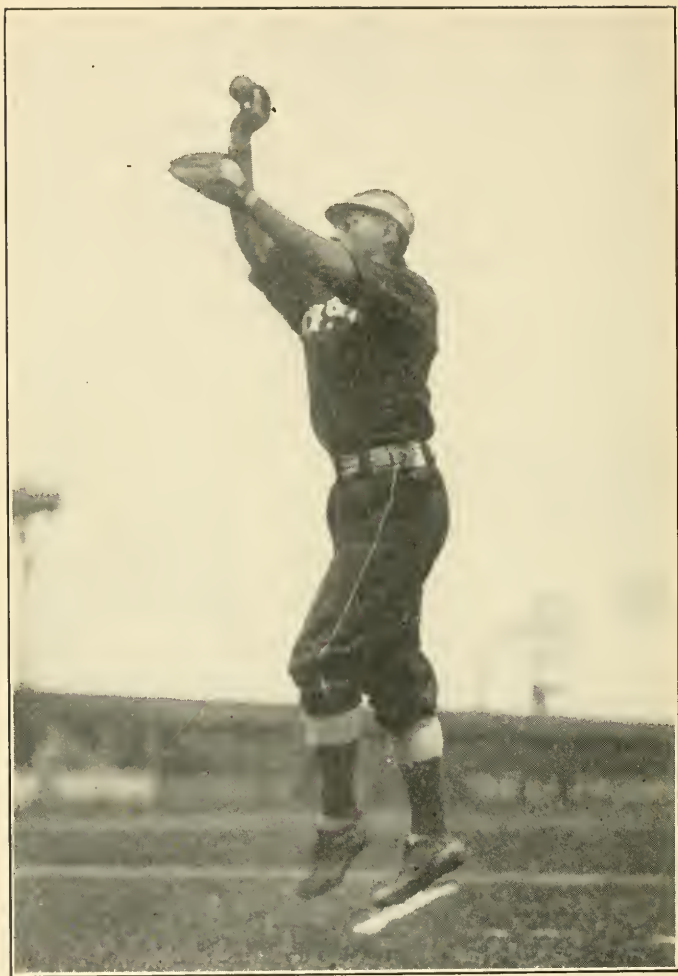
Constant practice will do much to train the eyes to see quickly.

Next he must have an excellent throwing arm. An outfielder may be so good that he never misses a fly, but if his arm is weak he is of little value.

A player who is not capable of quick and accurate judgment should not play the outfield. He must know the spot where the ball will fall and he must be ready to judge in an instant where the ball is to be thrown after he gets it.

He must know when and where to back up the bases and the other fielders.

He must be able to run very fast. The man in the outfield who is slow on his feet should not be used if there is a faster man available.



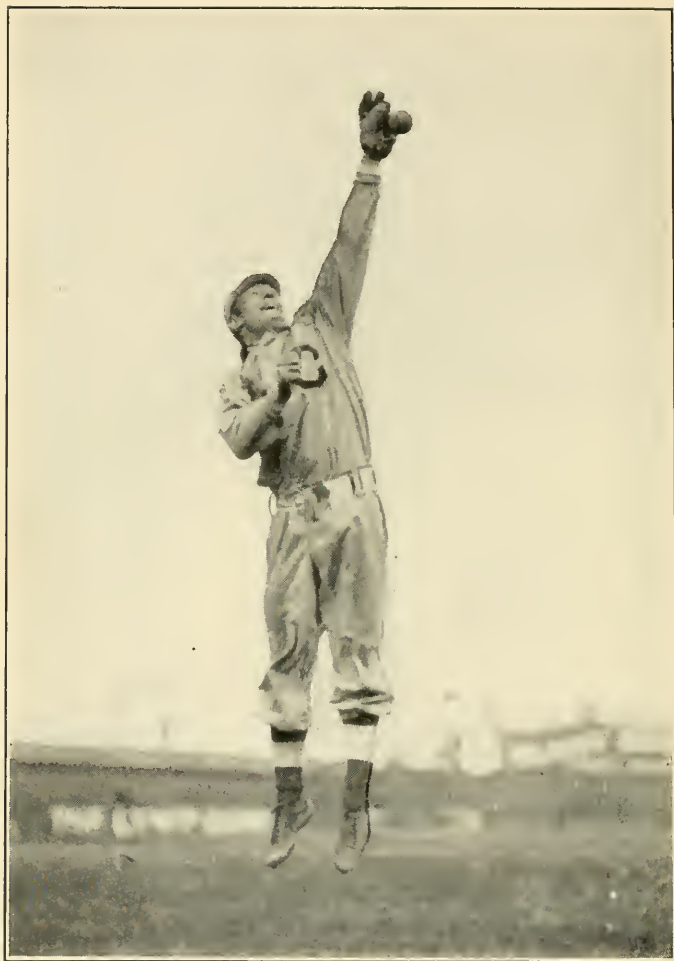
FLICK,
Cleveland Americans, getting a high ball in deep outfield.

He must learn how to throw the ball and how to keep his arm in condition.

He must learn how to pick up grounders and how to go after long and short and high and low flies.

While it is true many of the things come to the natural ball player most of them have to be learned by practice.

It is to teach how these things are to be done and to show the great value of expert outfielders that this book is written.



DAN GREEN,
Chicago Nationals, capturing a high fly almost out of his reach.

HOW TO PLAY THE OUTFIELD



The Outfield—What It Means.

The outfielders are the men who are thrown furthest away from the batter. They are the ones who are to catch the flies which go into the air and which would mean long hits were not these men ready to catch them.

There are three outfielders—The left fielder back of the short-stop and third baseman; the centre fielder, back of the second baseman, and the right fielder back of the first baseman.

First Requisite of an Outfielder.

A man cannot be an outfielder unless he can catch long flies—that is, balls batted high in the air. He must make a special study of such balls.

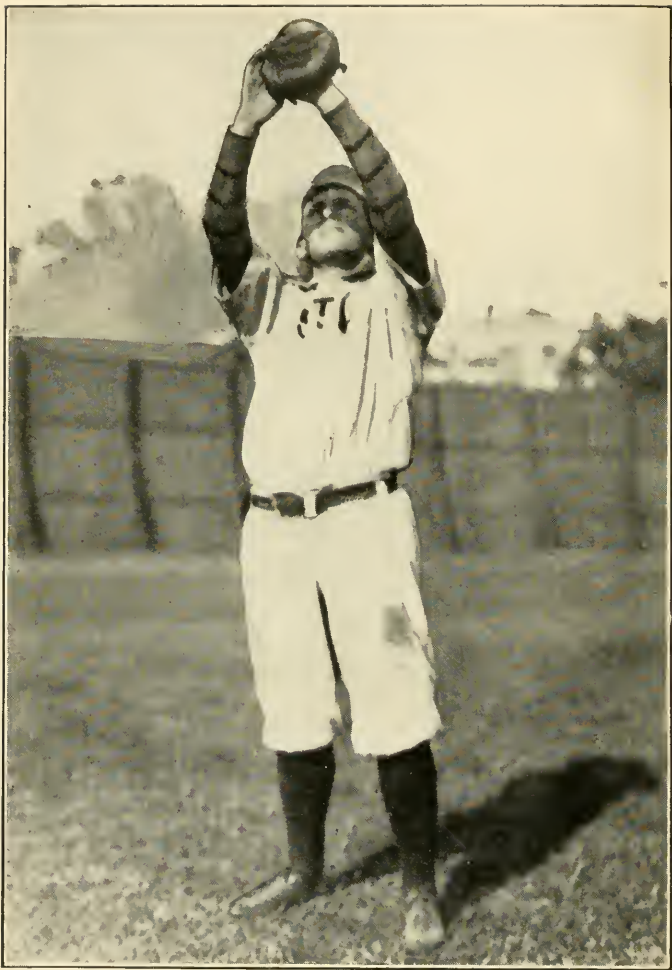
The boy or young man who intends to play in the outfield must practice diligently at getting under high balls.

This is no easy thing to do and it can be learned only by constant practice. The ball must be batted at every angle and toward every part of the field and the outfielder must learn to catch it everywhere. This thought must be uppermost in his mind: "I can never be a first-class outfielder until I can hold to every ball that I can get my hands on."

Then with this thought always before him let him practice—practice—practice. That is the only thing which can ever make him a perfect fielder.

An Outfielder Must Have Good Eyes.

Good eyes are essential to every man who plays the outfield. The man who is near-sighted will never make a good outfielder for the reason that he will never be able to see the ball when it leaves the bat and will not be ready to watch its course. If he cannot see it at the very instant that the batter hits it he will



EMMETT HEIDRICK,
Beau Brummel of base ball, reaching for a high fly in centre field
on the St. Louis American League grounds.

more than likely be unable to catch it, for the least hesitation on the part of the outfielder is often sufficient to make him late in arriving at the spot where the ball fell and the batsman is scampering around the bases.

Therefore the boy or young man who has naturally weak eyes should not attempt to play the outfield for it is reasonably sure that he will not make a success. His vision will always be blurred, especially when he looks up into the air, the ball will appear to be shut in a haze from which it is wriggling like a worm and the result will be that such an outfielder will miss more than he catches.

How the Eye May Be Trained.

It is certain that when the young ball player first attempts to catch flies he will have trouble in following the course of the ball and trouble in determining just where it will fall. That is because his eye lacks the training which it will get with constant practice.

The moment an outfielder takes his eyes off the ball he becomes negligent. He cannot afford to lose sight of it for a moment. He does not know as he stands in his position when a batsman will hit it to the outfield. Then he would be in a pretty predicament if he knew nothing about the hit until he heard the crack of the bat. If the ball were going his way it would have reached him nearly when he heard the bat smash against it.

By constant practice at watching the ball the outfielder is able to run to the spot and put his hand down within a few inches of where it will hit the earth after being batted. His excellent judgment enables him to do that, but he would not have the excellent judgment if it were not for the well trained eye.

The ability to tell where the ball will fall in the outfield is the ability to judge distances. Distances can be judged correctly only by a great deal of practice.

It is a beautiful sight to see an outfielder time his running so



WILLIE KEELER,
Making a running one-handed catch of a high fly.

perfectly that he reaches the exact spot where the ball falls just as it reaches the position where he can catch it the most easily.

How is he enabled to do this?

Because he has trained his eye to tell him where the ball will fall, and, having done this, he has acquired unerring judgement.

How has he acquired this judgment?

By constant practice. He must never give up, for, although catching flies seems hard at first, it is always easy after tireless training.

An Outfielder Should Be a Swift Runner.

The ability to run fast is a requisite in the outfielder. The man who has little speed will never make a star in the outfield.

It is true that many men have played the outfield who have not been able to run fast, but they have held their positions because of their ability to hit the ball hard and often. The value of speed can hardly be overestimated in the outfield positions. All ball players should be fast on their feet, but the outfielders more than any other players.

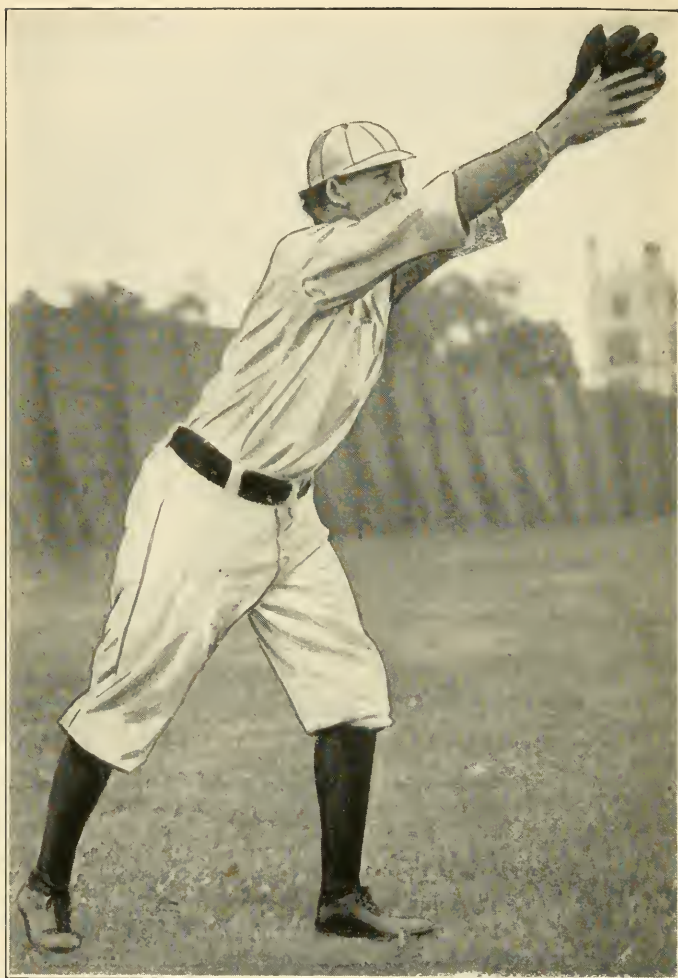
They must not only be able to start as quickly as a flash of lightning, but they must be able to run fast after they have started. Many times, indeed, there is no running at all required. But usually when it is necessary for the fielder to run at all it is necessary for him to run very fast.

Only those outfielders who have great speed can make spectacular catches. They are continually causing the crowd to rise up and cheer by getting under balls which seemed far out of their reach.

While it is true that fast runners are born and not made it is just as true that the mediocre runner can develop speed if he goes about systematic practicing.

The outfielder should always practice sprinting. Whether he is a player on a little team composed of nine-year-old boys or whether he is a member of one of the clubs of the American or National leagues he should practice sprinting every day.

The man who wins the 100 yard dash in a foot race would



PATRICK DOUGHERTY.

New York American outfielder, pulling down a high one with the sun in his eyes.

never have won if he had not practiced and trained diligently. The man who expects to catch the fly which is almost out of his reach and which, if uncaught, would deal defeat to his team must practice and train.

It is an excellent thing for the outfielder to practice starting and sprinting each day. It can be practiced anywhere. A good way to practice starting is to have some one stand near you and clap his hands. See how fast you can get away from the spot where you stand. When you do get away see how fast you can run 100 yards or even more.

This is a good way, too, to keep in condition. For certainly the man who plays the outfield must be in shape to run all of the while if necessary and not "blow up." This can be done if the lungs are healthy and are trained to hard work.

An excellent way to practice fast running and catching difficult flies at the same time is to instruct the batsman with whom you are practicing to knock the ball high in the air and just out of your reach each time. You will find yourself running toward it faster each day and after a few days the outfielder will find that he is able to catch the ball at a spot where he could not have reached it when he began to practice.

An Outfielder Must Have a Good Throwing Arm.

It is almost as essential for the outfielder to have a good arm as it is for the pitcher. The outfielder who cannot throw from a deep field position to the plate is not much sought after. Indeed, only young men who have strong throwing arms should select an outfield position.

While long distance throwing comes natural to many it may be developed by a great deal of practice. The practice must not be spasmodic, but must begin early in the spring and increase gradually in intensity as the time draws near for the first games. The young man or boy who intends to play the outfield or who is an outfielder already should not begin throwing the ball from a deep position in the outfield to the plate the first



SAM MERTES,

Pulling down a low one in front of him. Mertes has a great reputation for making catches of this character which are very difficult to get.

thing. If he does he may expect to have a sore arm before the first game, and, indeed, he may ruin his arm altogether.

The best way is to begin throwing the ball about 50 feet. Stick to this distance for some time and throw very little at first. When you have spent the afternoon in throwing easily give your arm a massage with witch hazel or alcohol. Either rub it vigorously yourself or have someone else do it. This will take out the soreness.

The next day the distance may be increased and so on until you reach the position in deep outfield from where you have to throw after catching a batted ball.

Never let up practicing throwing to the plate and to each of the bases. Increase and decrease the distances of the throws to the bases and throw from every different angle. A most important thing is to learn to throw while still running after having caught a fly. A fraction of a second thus gained may be sufficient to retire a man running home from third base and may save your team from a defeat.

It is very difficult to throw the ball while on a dead run, but by practicing diligently it can be done with considerable accuracy. Always remember that when you catch a ball in the outfield and there are men on the bases you have little time to lose and must often throw without taking any aim. If you have practiced properly you will find that the ball will go pretty straight every time and as you throw more and more from the outfield your aim will become still better.

An Outfielder Must Have Good Judgment.

Good, accurate and quick judgment is possessed by all expert outfielders. Judgment in telling the outfielder where the ball will fall is not all that is necessary. He must be able to determine in a fraction of a second where to throw the ball, how to catch it, how to throw it; his judgment must tell him whether to run up and try to smother a low hit ball or play it safely, that is, wait and take it on the bound, and his judgment combined with his



ROGER BRESNAHAN,

New York outfielder, reaching out to block a grounder that has come rolling out to him from the infield

memory must tell him where this batter or that batter is going to hit.

The first thing which every outfielder must learn concerning what to do with the ball after a single is made is this:

Always get the ball to second base as soon as possible.

That is the place where it belongs whether a single has been made to right, left or centre. The object is, of course, to hold the runner on first. If the runner sees that you are about to make a mistake and throw the ball to the pitcher or perhaps to the catcher to attempt to get a man running home he will start for second sure. And the chances are that he will make the base easily.

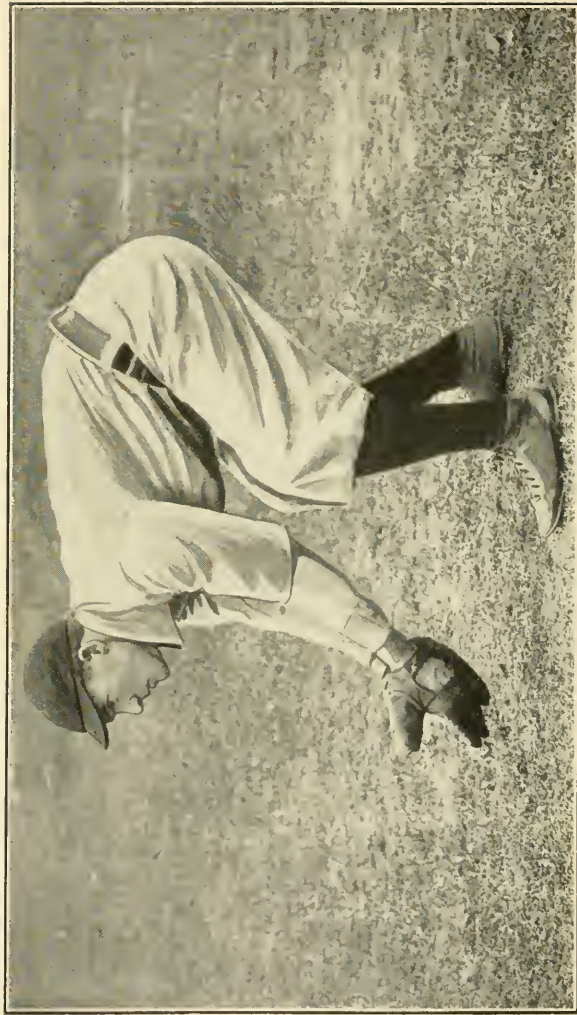
When a hit is made with a man on third base it is, of course, impossible to get him at the plate. When a good clean hit is made with a runner on second it is not likely that he can be caught at the plate by even the fastest outfielder.

Throws to the plate are to be expected more often when there is a fly to the outfield with a man on third and nobody out or one out. Then the outfielder has an opportunity to test his throwing arm.

There is no prettier sight in base ball games than that of a long perfect throw from the outfield which arrives at the plate before the runner and he is tagged out. The outfielder who can make a throw of that kind is admired by everybody. When you see one who can do it right along ask him how he throws so well and he will tell you: "By practicing."

It must be left entirely to the judgment of the outfielder whether or not he is to throw to the plate to try to get the runner making for home after a fly to the outfield. Perhaps the fly has been too far out and no fielder can make the throw and get the runner. In such a case and if there is a man on first base do not throw to the plate, but to second base instead. If the throw were made to the home base the runner on first would reach second and from that point he could score if the batter following should make a hit.

The same rule applies when there is a man on second waiting



GEORGE BROWNE.

Right fielder of the champion Giants, firmly braced to stop a ground hit that is coming to him.

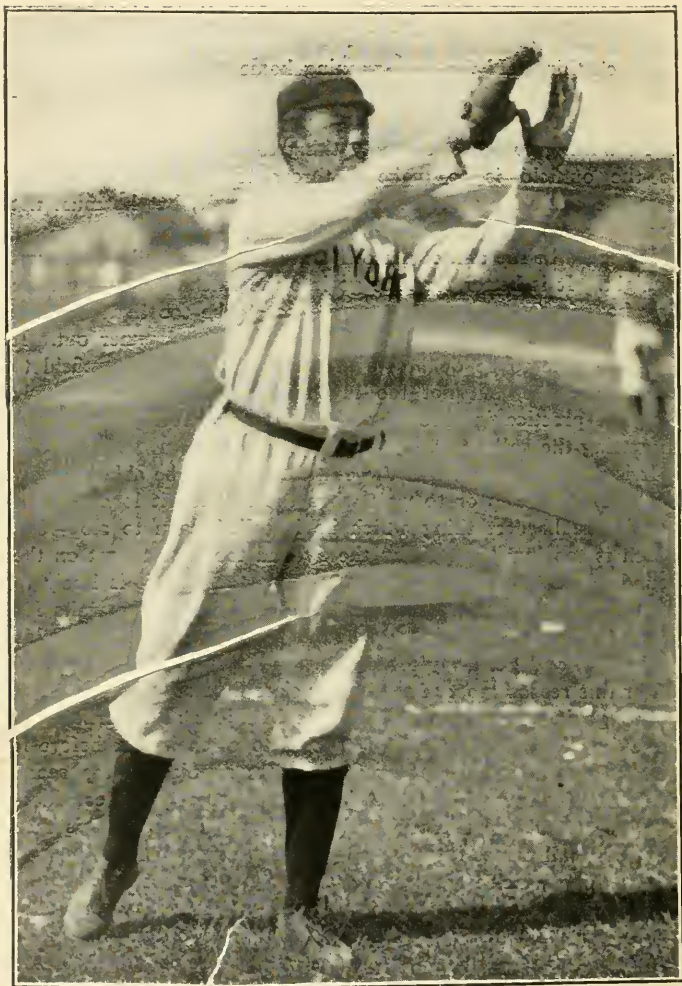
to reach third. If the man running home from third cannot be caught it is much better to hold the runner on second. If, however, there is no one on first or second, but there is a man on third waiting to score, the only thing to do after catching a fly to the outfield is to make a throw to the plate. In this case the outfielder must be as fast as possible, but he must not sacrifice accuracy.

It should be the aim of the outfielder to throw the ball low and straight. It is better for it to go into the catcher's hands on the first bound. Then it is pretty sure not to be too high and the moment he gets his hands on it he can tag the runner out. It is pardonable to be deliberate in throwing from the outfield to the home base, but not too much time can be taken. Only constant practice in throwing to the plate can engender speed in getting the ball away.

It is very important that the outfielder should be able to know whether to run up or to wait when the ball is hit low. A low ball is the hardest thing which he is called upon to stop—one which is too low to catch on the fly and too high to get on the bound. If he runs in and tries to scoop the ball, it is likely to get through his hands and go to the rear fence. If he waits for it on the bound it is likely to bound badly, since most outfields are rough, and get away from him.

For this reason most of the higher class fielders of the day prefer to go in and try to smother the ball just as it strikes the ground. Many times they are enabled to catch it just before it strikes the earth. In that event they are running at top speed and are bent away forward. A ball hit low comes with considerable speed and the fielder is likely to fall forward on his face when the ball comes into contact with his hands.

The thing which should be uppermost in his mind at that time is to hold to the ball and thrust the hand holding it up as soon as he can, that the umpire may see he has caught it. Such falls are dangerous and the outfielder may be injured. He is prevented from using one hand because he has the ball in that. He dare not put the other one out and let the entire weight of



HARRY McCORMICK,

Promising young outfielder, waiting for a high fly. McCormick's position is good form for young players to imitate.

his body fall upon that so the expert turns slightly as he feels himself falling and strikes the ground partly on his shoulder and partly on his back. The greensward is usually soft and in falling that way he usually escapes injury.

Outfielders Must Know Weaknesses of Batters.

It is important that the outfielder should remember the peculiarities of every batter he has ever played against. For this reason it is necessary for him to have an excellent memory. Nearly all batsmen whether they are well known or not have characteristics which crop out in every game which they play.

One hits invariably to the right field, another hits to centre, and another to left centre, another to left and so on. Another knocks high and easy flies, and another hits on a line so that if the batters are watched closely the outfielder will find that he is ready for every batter who steps to the plate providing he has seen him bat before.

It is not always possible to remember what a batter has done in each game. A good way for the outfielder to do is to keep a little note book and carry it with him. Then watch each batter as he walks to the plate. Make a careful study of where he hits. It is likely to run something like this: "——— knocked a fly between right and centre first time up. Put a grounder to second baseman second time up. Hit between right and centre third time up. Knocked a fly which centre fielder got by running into right field fourth time up."

What has the outfielder learned by this?

He has learned a great deal. He has learned that this batter always hits toward the right. He has learned that he is not likely to hit near the right foul line, but rather between right and centre.

Then what must the right fielder do?

He must move away from a position close to the foul line and the centre fielder must be ready to run a short distance into right if necessary. When this batter comes to the plate in the next



MIKE DONLIN.

Characteristic pose of the New York outfielder who usually stands with his side toward the plate ready to take a long sprint if the ball happens to be batted his way.

game these outfielders place themselves in these positions and the man is an easy out if he hits a high fly.

Batters nowadays have not so many weaknesses in this regard as they used to have, but it is pretty easy yet to tell which way a batsman is going to hit if he is studied carefully.

It would be hardly possible to remember off-hand all that the careful outfielder puts down in his note book. It is not necessary to have it at tongue's end all of the time. Let it remain in the note book and trouble yourself only about the batters you are facing to-day. To-morrow or next day when you play another team take out the note book and look up the "dope" on each batter.

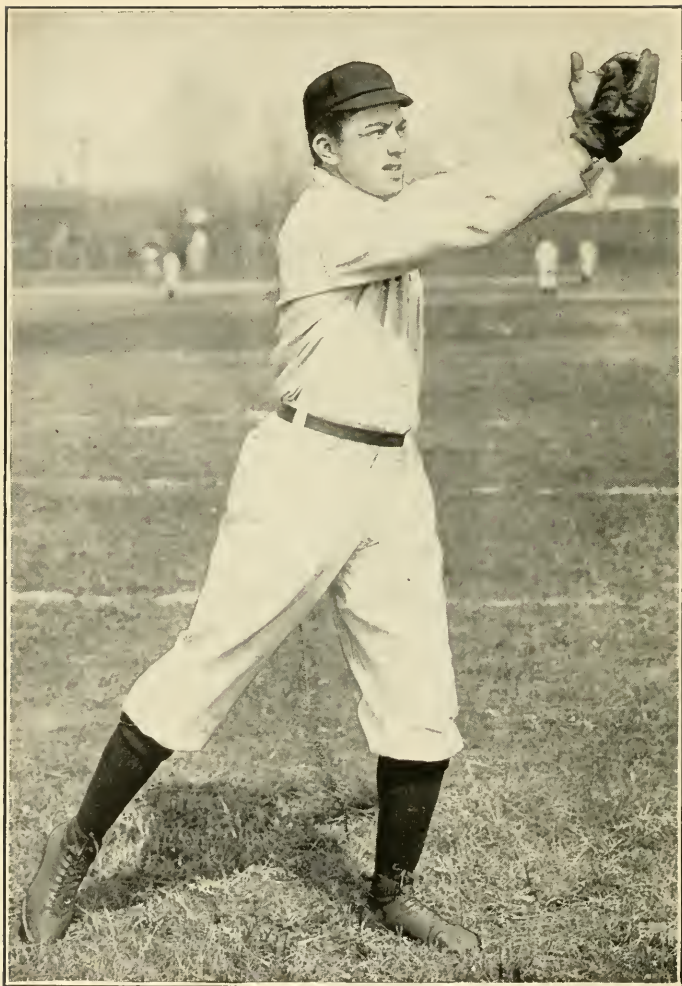
After a time without any effort you will be able to say: "This man always hits to left field or this man always hits to centre or between right and centre," and so you will know at once where to stand. Of course the pitcher keeps an account of all of these things and he is ready to tell the outfielders where to go, but they should be able to depend upon themselves.

An Outfielder Must Back Up the Bases and Other Fielders.

The finished outfielder must always be ready to back up the bases. Whenever there is a throw to the bases he must be there to stop it for the baseman might let the ball go by.

The right fielder must take care of first base and he must back up the centre fielder whenever that man goes after a fly. It is the duty of the left fielder also to back up the centre fielder, but one is enough, so a signal from the centre fielder is sufficient to tell the man he wants to help him.

Generally, though, if the ball goes to the left of centre or toward the left fielder that is the one who must back him up. If it goes toward the right fielder he must back the centre fielder up. Backing up another is a most necessary part of an outfielder's duties. It happens many times that when the centre fielder goes after a fly he misses it. It strikes his hands, perhaps, and bounds out. The right fielder or the left fielder is there to



HARRY McCORMICK,
Pittsburg outfielder, reaching for a fly that is coming about
shoulder high.

pick up the ball and throw it to the infield at once, whereas if one outfielder were alone it would be far out before he could recover it.

Then, too, when one misses the ball it is likely to bound from his hands into the air and the other will have a chance to catch it before it strikes the earth. The batsman is out just the same as if the first fielder had held to the ball.

Besides backing up the centre fielder when the ball falls between centre and right the duty of the right fielder is to back up second and first bases. He must be ever on the alert for any balls which may be thrown there. Of course when the second baseman throws to first or when the shortstop or the third baseman throws there the right fielder is out of line for backing up the base, but even then in an emergency he must be ready to aid.

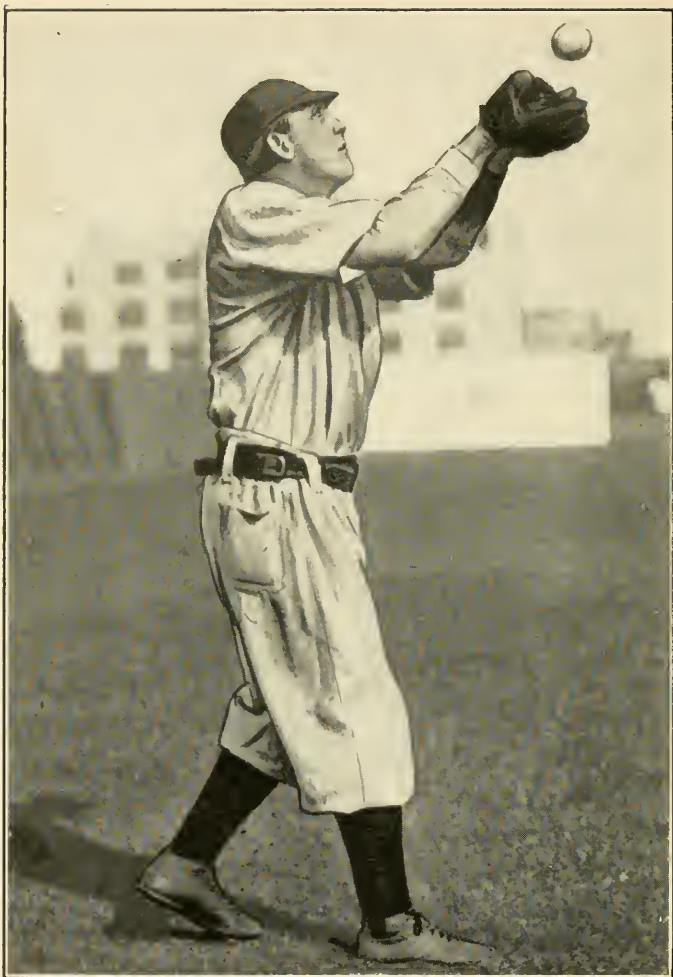
He should watch the pitcher and the catcher. The catcher always gives the sign to the pitcher when a runner has advanced far enough off first base to make it possible to catch him napping with a quick throw. The outfielder must not miss this sign for he must be ready as soon as the ball is thrown to get back of the first baseman so that if that player lets it pass him the right fielder may pick it up and perhaps hold the runner at second.

He must watch for throws to first from the catcher also. Many times it happens that a runner will get too much of a lead and the catcher after receiving the ball from the pitcher will throw it quickly to the first baseman. This is likely to get by him and the right fielder should be there to stop it.

The duty of the centre fielder is to back up both the right and left fielders and the second baseman. The centre fielder has the most arduous duties of all. Whenever a fly is hit to the right field he must get over there with all of the speed which he possesses. He must do the same thing when a fly is hit to left field.

He must always watch for the runner to steal second for he must be ready to get the throw from the catcher should the ball pass the infielder who is supposed to take it.

The duties of the left fielder are to back up the third baseman



JESSE BURKETT,
St. Louis outfielder, getting the ball at just the position where
he most enjoys catching it.

and the centre fielder when the ball falls between left and centre. There is often a great deal of work to do in backing up third when a lively catcher is at work. He is apt to throw down to third at any time in attempting to get a runner advancing too far off the base and when he does so the left fielder must be ready to get the ball should it get past the third baseman and go to the outfield.

Besides these duties the outfielders should always be ready to back up the third baseman, the shortstop, the second baseman and the first baseman on grounders, for they are likely, at any time, to get past the infielders.

This leads to another most important consideration.

The Outfielder Must Be a Good Infielder.

This means that the outfielder must be good at picking up ground balls. It is surprising to note how many outfielders in both the American and the National leagues are almost helpless when it comes to stopping ground balls which get past the infielders.

There is not a day passes when some outfielder does not allow a hit, which should have been nothing more than a single, to go far enough to be a double, a triple, or a home run. Indeed, I have seen batters get all the way around the circuit on a short hit just because the outfielder could not pick the ball up from the ground.

In many instances the outfielder who fails to field the ground ball successfully must be excused, for the outfield is much more rough than the infield and many balls which get by the outfielders would have been stopped easily if the ground had been smooth.

Of course the only way for an outfielder to become good at picking up ground balls is to practice constantly in doing just that thing. It is not a bad idea to make them play infield positions during batting practice. This will make them accustomed to ground balls and they will then be ready to pick them up when they go to the outfield.



DAVE FULTZ.

New York centre fielder, has an eye on the ball which is coming to him through the sun.

Look Over the Ground Carefully

Every outfielder upon taking his position should walk to every part of the field to see that there are neither obstructions nor holes which may throw him when he is running for the ball. This is important for to be thrown when after a ball would mean that you could not possibly get it in time and the runner would be safe.

It is the duty of the home team to make sure that there are no dangerous places in the outfield, but this is not always done especially when games are played outside of the better known leagues. It is not to be supposed that every reader of this book plays in some league or other. On the other hand the great bulk of readers probably play on diamonds which are laid out in a few minutes almost any place where the ground is fairly smooth.

On such ball fields it is necessary for the outfielder to use the greatest caution in searching for pitfalls. The slightest obstruction might be sufficient to cause him to turn his ankle while running at a high rate of speed and he might fall and receive severe injuries if his toe were to catch in a hole.

Before Each Game Make a Careful Note of the Direction and the Velocity of the Wind.

This is another very important thing for the outfielder to remember. If he is playing on an inclosed field it may be impossible for him to know how hard the wind is blowing and from what direction. There are usually flags enough flying some place or else smoke coming out of chimneys by which the direction of the wind can be told.

When this is fixed the velocity must be judged by the manner in which the flags flutter or the way in which the smoke is blown when it issues from the chimney. When there is only a slight breeze and you have your doubts about the direction, it is well to pluck a handful of dry grass and cast this into the air. In that way you can determine the exact direction.

Then when you have it you know how much to allow for the changing course of the ball. If there is a cross wind blowing



JOHN ANDERSON,
New York outfielder, who, while not very fast, manages to cover
a great deal of ground for a big man,

you will have to be careful or else the ball will get away from you. Especially is this true if the wind happens to be hard or flukey. The most expert outfielders that ever played ball have been fooled more than once and you need only to go to a game in either the National or the American league on any day that the wind is blowing hard to see one or more high-class outfielders misjudge high fly balls because the wind carries them so far out of the course they would have taken had the wind not been blowing.

When the wind is blowing from behind you then you must be extremely careful that you do not get back too far for the ball. When it leaves the bat it may appear to have been hit hard enough to go over the fence, but you have only to remember the hard wind to know that you will have to run with all of your might to reach the place where it will fall in front of you.

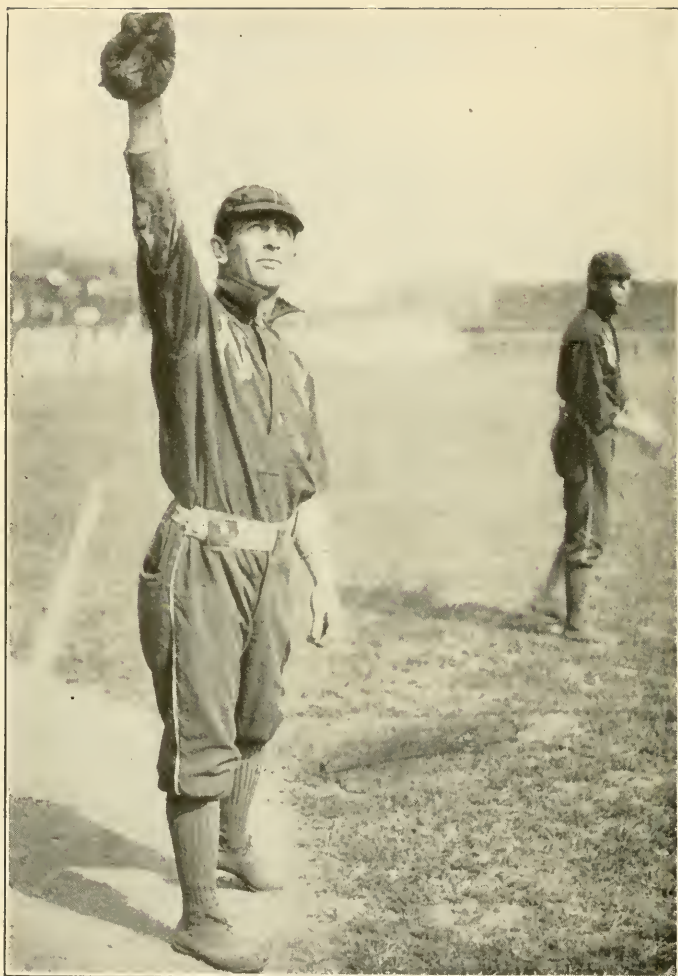
When the game is played on a field with a high fence around it the ball many times goes up like a shot from the bat and then when it hits the hard breeze which sweeps above the fence falls like so much lead. These are the hardest balls there are to catch and, indeed, it would be almost impossible for the outfielder to get them were he not prepared by having first taken an inventory of the direction and the velocity of the wind.

Turn and Run Back on Long Hits.

Generally a rule for the outfielder to follow is: "Never take your eyes off the ball." However, there are times when it becomes necessary for him to turn around and run in the same direction that the ball is going. In fact, it is impossible to catch many long flies unless this is done.

The fly that you know will fall only a few feet behind you were you to stand still can be caught easily by backing up. But the one which is going far over your head can be caught only when the outfielder turns around and runs with all of his might.

The outfielder to do this successfully must have excellent judgment. He must know as soon as he glances at the ball,



WILLIE KEELER,
New York Americans' famous right fielder.

now high in the air, that it will fall in a certain spot, perhaps a hundred or more feet behind him.

He must know how far the ball can go while he is running and then he must turn and run. Only training can tell him how far he should run before facing the ball again and locating it. The practiced outfielder can locate it again in a jiffy, but it sometimes takes a fraction of a second, perhaps too long for the man who does not know the trick of taking his eyes off the ball and then finding it again.

This must be practiced for it is the only way that the long hits can be caught. And only a great deal of practice can make the outfielder proficient. The plan of having some one knock the balls over your head is the best. Then instead of backing up run back on them as has been described.

Stand Ready to Go in Any Direction.

When waiting for a ball in the outfield stand squarely on your feet and face the batter. In that way you will be enabled to go in any direction. Have your feet planted firmly in the turf, and make certain that your spikes have taken a good hold. Remember that when you do start you will start suddenly and there must be no slip. If there should be the slightest slip the ball might be lost and your team might be defeated because of it. When you are ready to go this way or that you will not be surprised by any hit that may come in your direction. It is not necessary for you to stoop over and place your hands on your knees, but this is a very good position for the outfielder to take.

Its great advantage is that it keeps up interest in the game which might otherwise lag. When a man stoops forward and puts his hands on his knees he is in a position of tension and everybody who sees him knows that at every moment he is expecting to see the ball come in his direction.

Many times an outfielder does not have a chance to put out a man in an entire game. That should not discourage him and he must not lose interest. There may be nothing at all to do for



PATRICK DOUGHERTY,
Right fielder of the New York Americans, in position for a line
drive.

eight innings and then in the ninth he may get enough to do to give him glory. He should remember, too, that he will have as much chance as anybody to win the game when his side bats and that should be sufficient.

How to Play the Sun Field.

Usually diamonds are laid out so that no more than one fielder has the sun in his eyes all of the time. But that one has difficulties enough. His is the very worst place on the team. There are times when he cannot see the ball at all and yet if he does not catch it the wrath of the bedlamites will be brought down upon his head.

When an outfielder can do so it is always better for him to wear colored spectacles. Green goggles are the best for with them on the eyes the outfielder can look right into the sun and watch the course of the ball. It is harder to see the ball than if the outfielder were looking with the naked eye, but without the goggles it would be pretty nearly impossible to see it at all.

There are some outfielders who refuse to wear the goggles. They prefer to take their chances without anything shielding the eyes. Such outfielders catch the ball after having used one hand to shade the eyes.

This is an excellent practice. If you are a right-handed thrower your left hand is covered with a glove. It is a pretty big glove. The thing to do is to put up the gloved hand between the eyes and the sun. You can peep around the edge of the mitt and watch the ball until you are ready to catch it.

The outfielder who does this is likely to lose sight of the ball occasionally, though, and it is not such a safe way as the wearing of goggles. Remember that the wearing of the glasses will be unnatural at first and you will have to accustom yourself to it. Slagle of Chicago and Clarke of the Pittsburg team never think of playing a game when the sun is bright without goggles.

On a Long Hit Fall Into Line for a Relay.

The outfielder can tell just as soon as the ball leaves the bat

whether it is going to fall near or go over the outfielders' heads. The outfielders should then prepare to relay the ball home.

Let one man get the ball. The one who is nearest to it should always pick it up. Sometimes the outfielder who picks up the ball can throw it to the second baseman from his position, but when he cannot do this the better way is for the two remaining fielders to run within good range of the outfielder who has picked up the ball and be ready to relay it to the plate with all possible speed. It is better to run close enough to the man furthest out so that he may throw the ball swiftly and on a line. That will give it to the second man quickly and he can then turn and throw it to the plate. Relaying hits is necessary only when they are extremely long. The third outfielder should always be ready to back up the man who receives the throw from the one furthest out.

How to Play the Long and the Short Hitter.

The outfielder must become acquainted with the man who is both a long and a short hitter. It is a very difficult thing for the outfielder to play for such a man. If you play deep the batsman is likely to hit short and if you play short he is likely to hit deep and make you run back if you expect to catch the ball.

Generally it is better to play deep for such a hitter unless the bases are full or a runner is on second. In such a case the better way is to take the chance that he will not hit out far and then the men running the bases can be caught more easily.

Keep the Ball Low When Throwing.

High throws are always dangerous from the outfield. They are likely to go over the heads of the basemen or the catcher and cause trouble. It is a natural fault for the outfielder to throw high. He is very likely to think that it is necessary for him to throw with all of his might in order to get the ball 'n far enough and the chances are that he will have the ignominy of seeing it go far over the catcher's or the baseman's head. It is always better to throw the ball so that it will bound either to

the catcher or the baseman. That is the safest, for the infielders always back up both catcher and basemen so that a bad bound is sure to be caught.

Peculiarities of Hard Hit Balls.

The line drive must be watched most carefully no matter in what direction it goes. The outfielder who is able to get and hold the line hit every time is a most valuable man. The one which starts for centre field keeps rising all of the time until its force is spent. Then it drops suddenly. The hit high in the air simply describes a parabola and comes down meekly enough.

The line hit which goes to right field will curve toward the right—that is, it will curve to the right from the catcher's point of view—toward the right field foul line. It will do so every time and the right fielder who expects to catch line hits would do well to keep this fact fixed. The line hit to right by a left-handed batter is likely to curve toward centre field.

The line hit to left by a right-handed batter will curve still toward the right, but when a left-handed batter makes the same kind of a hit it will curve toward the left. When the curve comes, too, it comes with such rapidity that the outfielder is likely to be unable to catch the ball unless he is prepared for what he knows is coming.

The Outfielder Should Always Have a Code of Signals with the Pitcher.

It is quite necessary for the outfielders to know what the pitcher is going to throw. They can know this only through a code of signals which should be fixed up at the beginning of the season if the team expects to remain together or before each game if the players have been gathered hastily.

The pitcher should let the outfielders know when he will throw a slow ball. Such a ball is likely to be knocked high in the air and near either the right or the left foul line.

An inshoot must be played according to whether the batter is

right-handed or left-handed and an outshoot should be treated in the same way.

When an outshoot is pitched to the right-handed batter he is most likely to hit it to right than to left field. An inshoot he is more likely to send to left or to centre than to right. A straight ball is apt to be sent to centre and so on. When the left-handed batter is at the plate the opposite will apply.

Never Give up Trying for a Ball.

When once the outfielder starts for the ball he should not stop. And he should never make up his mind that he cannot get it before he starts. He should start the moment the ball leaves the bat and goes in his direction. When it is to fall between him and another outfielder he should start anyway. Then the one who reaches it first should take it.

The outfielders should have a signal to be understood by all which should be called out by one of them or by one of the infielders. When there is doubt about which one should take the ball the first man who gets close enough to it to be sure of catching it should call out: "I have it."

The others instead of saying: "No, let me take it," should fall back and out of the way of the first man. They should give him a clear road, for if one or the other or both of the remaining players persist in wanting to catch the ball, too, there is sure to be a collision and one or more will be hurt.

There is absolutely no excuse for allowing a ball which one fielder might have caught easily to fall to the ground because too many men run for it. Let everybody respect everybody else and when the call: "I have it," comes all but the one who speaks should get out of the way.

The outfielders should make the infielders understand this also and they should insist upon them obeying their calls. There are times when the second baseman or the shortstop run back into outfield territory after a short hit. While this is always laudable there should be some one nigh to call out which one should take the ball. And when the call is made whether it be for the out-

fielder or the infielder let the one withdraw whose name is not called.

It usually falls to the captain of the team to call the name of the player he wants to take the ball. When there is an opposing player on the bases near where the play is taking place he is sometimes ungentlemanly, rude, and simple enough to endanger human life by calling out another name than that spoken by the captain of the team. This he does, of course, to befuddle the men running after the ball. For this reason the captain should have a way of calling which can be understood. Even in the height of excitement it is more than likely that the player will be able to recognize his captain's voice.

In almost every game in big league, little league or on prairie, some batted ball drops safely to the ground because the outfielders do not understand each other, because they are afraid to go ahead, thinking that they will run into somebody else.

The player who has given up running for the ball when the other has said: "I have it," should say in return, "All right. Take it. I've given up. Go on, your path is clear," or something like that. That will give the man trying for the ball a great deal of encouragement.

When the centre fielder sees that the play is going to be close to either fence, if the game is being played on an inclosed field, he should get as near to the right or the left fielder as possible for the purpose of telling how far he can run at top speed without hitting the fence.

The centre fielder should wait until the very last moment and then he should cry out: "Stop." At that the runner should come to a standstill as soon as possible and let the ball go, for it is not worth running into the fence for. An arm or a leg is likely to be broken or the player injured seriously in some other manner.

An Outfielder Must Always Be in Condition.

The man in the outfield usually has more running to do than any other player on the team. Running is an exercise which is

extremely fatiguing. There are times when the outfielders keep going from the beginning to the end of the game. If they are not in good physical condition they will be unable to stand it and may begin to lag before the game is over. Those watching a game can always tell when the outfielder is tired and is neglecting his work because he is too exhausted to do it any better.

The person who expects to become an expert outfielder must take excellent care of himself. Early in the spring he should rub himself down if he can and he should see that there is no superfluous flesh in the way. This can be run off easily enough. While he is remembering his general condition he should not forget his throwing arm, that most important weapon of the outfielder.

It should be rubbed and massaged every day, for when the throwing arm is gone the outfielder has lost his value. There are many men to-day who can catch a ball just as well as they ever could, and can bat about as well, but they cannot find positions on any team because their arms have gone up the spout and they are unable to throw from an outfield position to one of the bases even.

Kind of Glove to Be Used.

The outfielder should use as large a glove as possible. By rule the outfielders' glove is restricted to 10 ounces in weight and 14 inches around the palm. This allows a pretty big glove, however, and the outfielder should get along with it very nicely.

Never go into a game with a new glove. A glove like a shoe must be broken in. It must be used for some time or until the outfielder is certain that he can catch with it. Should he attempt to play a game with a glove that he had just taken from the box he might drop one or two flies which would make a great deal of difference in the outcome of the contest.

A new glove is not an easy thing to break in. When once ready for use they are prized above everything else by the pro-

professional player. He takes as good care of his bat and his glove as the fashionable lady does of her costly hat or her dresses.

How to Catch the Ball.

In catching the ball the low and the high catches are used. Some outfielders use both and some catch the ball either high all of the time or low all of the time. There are some balls which cannot be caught any other way than low just as there are some which cannot be caught any other way than high.

For this reason it is well to know how to take them both high and low. When it is possible to make a high catch of a ball it is somewhat better to do so for the chance of letting the ball get away is not so great.

To distinguish between the high and the low catch. The high catch is anything above the waist line when the outside or the little finger side of the hands must be turned toward the ball. The low catch is below the waist line when the thumb side of the hand is turned toward the ball.

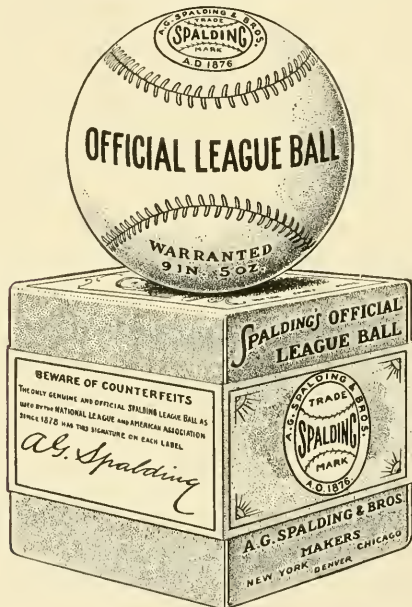
If a ball can be caught either below the waist, down between the legs, or if it can be caught above the waist, about the level of the chest, the high catch should be chosen.

In either case the outfielder must form a basin with the hands either with the thumb side or the little finger side out. Under no circumstances stick the fingers up straight into the air. The outfielder who does this will not play very long because he will not have any fingers left.

The youth or man who expects to play the outfield should practice both high and low catching so that he may be ready for any kind of a ball. The foremost outfielders of the day catch a ball both ways, using whichever way that pleases their fancy at the moment. However, catching flies with them is like finding their mouths with a fork—no more trouble.

When you have learned how best to adapt the things told in the foregoing to yourself do not lose sight of the fact that practice and confidence go hand in hand.

WHAT A BASE BALL PLAYER NEEDS



The first requisite of a ball player is, of course, the ball and bat. The Spalding Official League Ball has been used exclusively by the National League, minor leagues, and by all intercollegiate and other associations for over a quarter of a century, and is beyond all question the most perfect base ball that has ever been produced. It is backed up by an absolute guarantee to last through one continuous match game without ripping or losing its shape. The Spalding Official League Ball is sold by all first-class athletic goods dealers throughout the country, and the price is \$1.25 each.

For boys' use especially, there is a smaller size, called Spalding's Official Boys' League Ball, which combines all the qualities of the Official ball, and is just as carefully made. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which

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this ball is used will be recognized as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball. The Official Boys' League Ball costs 75 cents.

Other balls which give good satisfaction are the Double Seam Ball, \$1.25; Varsity League, \$1.00; Interscholastic League—a smaller size of the Varsity—50 cents, and so on down in price. Every team, however, should practice with the official ball, thereby accustoming themselves to its use when called upon to play match games.

In selecting a base ball bat care should be used to select a properly balanced bat of only the best material and workmanship; the wood should be dried for a number of seasons out of doors in order to insure the proper resiliency and driving power, and should be of a correct model to properly balance according to the needs of the particular batter using that bat. This of course will vary according to the different styles of batting. A. G. Spalding & Bros. have facilities for producing the finest bats in the world. They have a corps of experts who devote their entire energies to this particular subject. Only second-growth ash of upland timber is selected, and after it has been carefully seasoned for at least three years, it is then worked up into bats, and any wood which shows any imperfection is thrown out.

The Spalding bat experts are familiar with every model used by any player of note in the country, and all of these models are incorporated in the line of bats turned out by this house.

In the regular line of bats, without question, the best is A. G. Spalding & Bros.' "Gold Medal" bat, each one of which is tagged with a certificate showing the weight, length, size and inspection, and is an absolute guarantee that it has passed the most rigid inspection and is perfect in every detail. The Gold Medal bat includes the models of every prominent batter in all of the leagues. The timber is thoroughly seasoned for for from three to five years and fully guaranteed. The Spalding Gold Medal Bat is made with a tape-wound handle or a plain handle, in men's sizes, for \$1.00 each. There is also a Boy's Gold Medal Bat, in plain handle only, at 50 cents each.

Another good bat is called "The Mushroom," owing to the peculiar formation of the handle, which utilizes a principle by which a bat of the same weight is made many times more effective than the ordinary style under certain conditions, and as an all-around bat many prominent professional players testify to their appreciation of the good points of its construction. They say: "Both balance and model are perfect."

The knob arrangement at the end of the bat enables a more even distribution of weight over the whole length than is possible under the old construction, and for certain kinds of play the bat is practically invaluable.

John J. McGraw, Manager of the New York club, says: "For a long time I have been trying to find a bat that would balance when choking. Not until I used the Mushroom Bat, invented by Jack Pickett, have I found a bat that was up to my idea. It is used exclusively by the New York players."

James J. Callahan, of the Chicago American League club, says: "In all my experience as a ball player I have not found a more satisfactory bat than the Spalding Mushroom Bat. The timber is the best I have seen and the balance and model are perfect."

Wm. Gleason, Captain Philadelphia National League club, says: "No



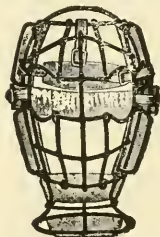
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bat has given me such good service as the Spalding Mushroom Bat. Quality and balance are perfect."

Charles A. Comiskey, President of the Chicago American League club, says: "The Spalding Mushroom Bat receives my hearty endorsement. My experience as a ball player enables me to thoroughly appreciate its good qualities."

James F. Slagle, John Evers, F. L. Chance, J. Kling, J. McCarthy, Joe Tinker, Dr. J. P. Casey, D. Jones, of the Chicago National League club, all say that they have never used a more satisfactory bat. The price of the taped or plain Mushroom is \$1.00.

Spalding's Trade Marked Bats rank next to the Mushroom Bat in point of excellence and are made with the greatest care and thoroughly seasoned. They are as follows: Wagon Tongue Ash Bat, League quality, special finish, spotted burning, 50 cents; Black End Axletree Bat, finest straight grained ash, tape-wound handle 25 cents; Black Band Bat, extra quality ash, 25 cents; Junior League Bat, extra quality ash, spotted burning, 25 cents; Boys' Bat, selected quality ash, polished and varnished, antique finish, 10 cents; Youths' Bat, good quality, 5 cents.

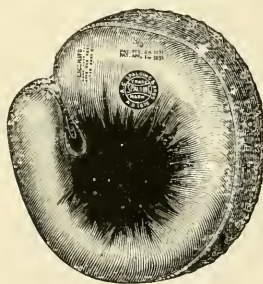


In catchers' masks, the best made is Spalding's Sun Protecting Mask, which is made of finest steel wire, extra heavily enamelled, and which protects the eye without obstructing the view; it sells for \$4.00.

Spalding's Neck Protecting Mask is made of finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enamelled to prevent reflection of light; the patent neck extension affords absolute protection to the neck, the price is \$3.00. The Special League Mask costs \$2.50, and then there are cheaper ones, at still lower prices.

Every catcher needs a mitt and he has the greatest variety to choose from. The very best mitt made is Spalding's "Perfection" which is certainly an object of art in its line. The leather is of finest quality calfskin, padding of best hair felt obtainable and every other detail of manufacture has been carefully considered, including patent lace back with rawhide lacing. Thumb is reinforced and laced, double row of stitching on heel pad and strap-and-buckle fastening at back. It costs \$6.00.

For professional use Spalding's are now making a special professional catcher's mitt which is a duplicate of their "Perfection," but slightly smaller in size, having no heel pad, and the face of the mitt is covered with the finest quality of white buck specially selected. The padding in this professional mitt is in accordance with the ideas of the best professional catchers in this country; price \$7.00.



Professional



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Spalding's League Mitt is made of special tanned leather, very soft and pliable, heavily padded. It costs \$4.00.

In Spalding's No. 0 Mitt the face, sides and finger-piece are made of velvet tanned boulevard and the back of selected asbestos buck, well padded. \$2.50.

Spalding's "Decker Patent" Mitt, made same as the No. 0 Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the hand and fingers. \$3.00.

Spalding's No. OA Mitt is extra large and heavily padded, and is extremely well made of velvet tanned boulevard and special tanned leather finger-piece and back. \$2.00.

Spalding's Amateur Mitt is made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof, extremely tough and durable. This is a very popular mitt. \$1.50.

The face and finger-piece of Spalding's No. C Mitt is made of special velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back of firm tanned leather. \$1.00.

The foregoing mitts are all equipped with strap-and-buckle fastening at back, have double row of stitching on heel pad, are reinforced and laced at thumb, and with patent laced back as an additional feature constitute absolutely the highest grade line of mitts ever manufactured. All styles are made in rights and lefts.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. AB is made with extra quality white buck, face and finger-piece extremely tough and durable; well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. \$1.00.

Spalding's Practice Mitt is made of specially firm tanned oak leather, easy fitting, patent lace back. None better for practice. No. B, \$1.00.

Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. CC. Face and finger-piece velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back firm tanned leather; reinforced and laced at thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening. 50 cents.

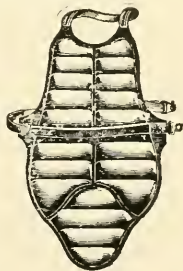
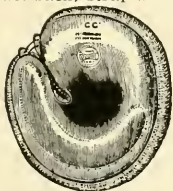
Spalding's Youths' Mitt No. BB is a great favorite, made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; well padded and substantially made; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent lace back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 4 Mitt. Men's size. Firm tanned leather; extra heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad. 50 cents.

Spalding's Junior Mitt is the most popular mitt made; the face and back are made of asbestos buck; well padded; laced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; patent lace back. No. CB. Each, 25 cents.

Spalding's No. 5 Mitt. Improved style; face and back made of asbestos buck; laced thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad. Each, 25 cents. Spalding's No. 7 Mitt has a face of asbestos buck and canvas back; it is a good size and well padded. Each, 10 cents.

A most necessary part of a catcher's equipment is a body protector. Spalding's Inflated Body Protectors are the only practical device for the protection of catchers and umpires. They are made of best rubber, inflated with air; light and pliable. The lower part of these protectors are hinged, so that they do not interfere with the catcher in bending over. When not in use they may be deflated and the protector rolled in a very small space; Special Quality covering of extra fine material. No. 2-0, Each, \$7.50. League Catchers' Protector No. 0, Each, \$5.00. Amateur



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Catchers' Protector No. 1, \$3.50; Boys' Catchers' Protector No. 2, \$2.00.

Umpires' Body Protectors are made to order only. A pattern showing exact size and shape required must be sent with order. They cost \$10.00.

For the first baseman there is a choice of five styles of mitts, as follows:

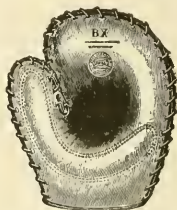
Spalding's No. BX Mitt, made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad. \$4.00.

The No. BXS Mitt is composed of same quality materials and workmanship as in the No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use. \$4.00.

No. CX Mitt, is made on same lines as No. BX; face of specially tanned drab leather, extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad. \$2.00.

No. DX Mitt, a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; a very easy fitting mitt. \$1.50.

No. EX Mitt is an excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality white leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; suitably padded and will give very good service. \$1.00.



The Infielders have no less than sixteen styles to select from, ranging in price from \$3.00 to 25 cents.



Spalding's No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. The buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest obtainable, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no heel pad, but is made extra long to protect wrist. \$3.00.

Spalding's No. 2X Infielders' Glove has retained its popularity year after year and to-day is acknowledged to be the most practical in style and get-up of any on the market. Made of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and padded with finest felt; has web thumb; highest quality workmanship; double row of stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. 2XS Infielders' Glove is a special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. AX Infielders' Glove is a very popular style. Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin, padded with best quality felt. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad; highest quality workmanship throughout. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. XL Infielders' Glove is made in style similar to the No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in the No. X. Has no heel pad and is extra long. \$1.50.

Spalding's No. XS Infielders' Glove. Men's size glove. Made of good quality special tanned leather, well finished and exceedingly durable. Web thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad and nicely padded. \$1.50.



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Spalding's No. X is a fine all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality horsehide, well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service. \$1.50.

Spalding's No. 15 is a well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. \$1.00.

Spalding's No. 15L Infielders' Glove is made in style similar to the No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in No. 15. Has no heel pad and is extra long. \$1.00.

Spalding's No. 12 Infielders' Glove is made of good quality soft suede tanned leather, nicely padded. Web thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad. 75 cents.

Spalding's No. 2XB Infielders' Glove is the best youths' glove; made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style of glove same as the No. 2X men's glove. \$2.00.

Spalding's No. XB Infielders' Glove is a good youths' size glove. Made of fine quality white tanned horsehide. Similar in material, workmanship and style to the No. X men's glove. \$1.00.

Spalding's No. 16 Infielders' Glove is a good glove, full size, improved style, of good quality soft tanned leather, nicely padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 17 Infielders' Glove is a youths' glove, all leather, good quality, well made and padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. 25 cents.

Spalding's No. 18 Infielders' Glove is youths' size. Made of asbestos buck and well padded. Double row of stitching on heel pad, web thumb. Best quarter glove on the market. 25 cents.

The outfielders' needs are as follows:



The best fielders' mitt is Spalding's No. 3X. Made of the very best and softest light tanned buckskin; the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; laced thumb. \$2.50.

Spalding's No. 4X Fielders' Mitt is made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb, strap-and-buckle fastening at back. \$1.50.

Spalding's No. 5X Fielders' Mitt is an exceedingly good mitt at a popular price; the face made of white tanned buckskin; brown leather back; laced thumb; constructed throughout in a most substantial manner. \$1.00.

For boys the best is No. 6X, which is made throughout of a good quality brown cape leather, well padded and laced thumb; and without doubt the best mitt of the kind ever sold at the price. 50 cents.

Spalding's No. 7X Boys' Fielders' Mitt is of asbestos buck, well padded and substantially made; laced thumb. 25 cents.

We now come to the matter of uniforms. In base ball, as in other sports, the constant desire of every player is to excel his fellows. He cannot expect to do this unless his outfit is first-class, and any disadvantage he is working under in this direction will detract just so much from ultimate results. For over a quarter of a century Spalding's have made the suits worn by the best players in this country, outfitting all the league clubs and colleges, and their experience counts for something.

The Spalding Base Ball Uniforms are cut and fitted according to the most scientific methods; are double-seamed and reinforced at the weakest points, where the greatest strain comes, and are made by experts who have spent many years in this work, and who are therefore better fitted to turn out a higher grade of workmanship than any others. There

Spalding's Athletic Library.

is probably no place in athletics where quality counts for more than it does in a base ball uniform. The best is the cheapest.

We give below a list of uniforms suitable to all classes of clubs, from which it is possible to equip any team from the largest League club to the smallest on the lot.

The Spalding Uniform No. 0. Highest grade made. The workmanship and material of this outfit is of the very highest quality throughout, and special care has been taken to make this uniform superior to anything offered in this line. Used exclusively by all league and professional clubs for years past is sufficient evidence of its quality and durability. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. Consists of the Spalding Shirt, any style; the Spalding Pants, any style; the Spalding Stockings, No. 3-0; the Spalding Cap, any style; the Spalding Web Belt, leather lined. The Spalding Uniform complete, \$15.60. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$12.50. No extra charge for detachable sleeves nor for lettering shirts with name of club.

The University Uniform No. 1. In workmanship and quality of material our University Uniform No. 1 is equal to our No. 0 Uniform, but slightly lighter. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. The University Uniform comprises: the University Shirt, any style; the University Pants, any style; the University Stockings, all wool, No. 1R; the University Cap, any style; the University Web Belt, or all leather. The University Uniform, complete, \$12.50. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team,



JOHN J. MCGRAW,
Manager-Captain New Yorks, National League.

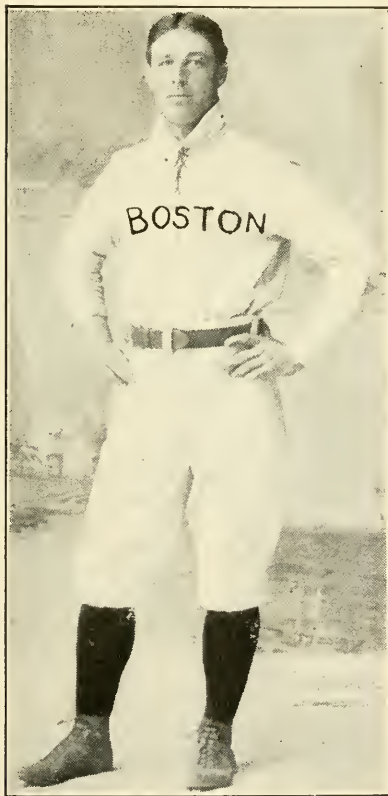
Spalding's Athletic Library.

per suit, \$10.00. No extra charge for detachable sleeves nor for lettering shirts with name of club.

The Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Made of same grade of material as our higher-priced uniforms, but of lighter weight flannel. Substantially made and a most serviceable outfit. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal. This is one of our most popular suits, and will give the best of satisfaction. It can usually be worn two seasons.

Interscholastic Shirt, any style; Interscholastic Pants, any style; Interscholastic Wool Stockings, No. 2R; Interscholastic Quality Cap, any style; Interscholastic Web Belt. The Interscholastic Uniform, complete, \$9.65. Net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$8.00 per suit. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Club Special Uniform No. 3 is made of good quality flannel in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. Colors: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal. A most desirable young men's suit. Elegantly made, and of good, strong, handsome material. On exactly same patterns as the League suits. The Club Special Uniform No. 3 comprises the following: the Club Special Shirt, any style; the Club Special Pants, any style; the Club Special Stockings, all wool, No. 3R; the Club Special Cap, any style; the Club Special Web Belt. The price of the Club Special Uniform, complete, is \$7.00, and the net price to clubs ordering for entire team, per suit, \$5.50. There is no extra



JAMES COLLINS,

Manager-Captain Bostons, American League.

Spalding's Athletic Library

charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Amateur Special Uniform No. 4 is made of good quality flannel and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. It is an excellent wearing uniform, cut and finished as well as higher-priced suits, and is very popular with the younger base ball players. Colors: White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue, Green. The Amateur Special Uniform No. 4 consists of the following articles: the Amateur Special Shirt, any style; the Amateur Special Pants, padded; the Amateur Special Stockings No. 4R; the Amateur Special Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; the Amateur Special Web Belt. A single Amateur Special Uniform, complete, costs \$5.00, but the net price to clubs ordering for entire team is \$4.00 per suit. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

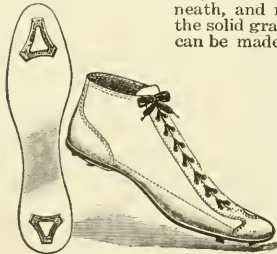
The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5 is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hardest kind of wear. It is made and trimmed in first-class style. Colors: Maroon, Green, Blue Gray, Brown Mix. The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5 is made up of the articles enumerated herewith: the Spalding Junior Shirt, any style; the Spalding Junior Pants, padded; the Spalding Junior Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; the Spalding Junior Belt, the Spalding Junior Stockings. The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5, complete, costs \$4.00. To clubs ordering nine or more uniforms, the price is \$3.00 per suit. There is no extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. The price at which this uniform is sold should make it extremely popular. It is very well made of good quality Gray material, and consists of the Spalding Youths' Shirt, button front, with one felt letter only; the Spalding Youths' Pants, padded; the Spalding Youths' Stockings; the Spalding Youths' Cap, style 21; the Spalding Youths' Belt. The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6, complete, costs \$2.00, and the net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms is \$1.50 per suit.

The prices of Spalding's Base Ball Shirts are as follows: "The Spalding" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$6.00; "University" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$5.00; "Interscholastic" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$4.00; "Club Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.75; "Amateur Special" Shirt, any style with name of club, \$2.00; "Junior" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$1.50.

Spalding's Base Ball Pants cost: "The Spalding" Pants, any style, per pair, \$6.00; "University" Pants, any style, per pair, \$5.00; "Interscholastic" Pants, any style, per pair, \$3.75; "Club Special" Pants, any style, per pair, \$2.75; "Amateur Special" Pants, padded, per pair, \$2.00; "Junior" Pants, padded, per pair, \$1.50.

The Pittsburg club has adopted the idea of wearing a collarless jersey with striped sleeves under the flannel shirt, the sleeves of which extend only to the elbow, displaying the striped jersey underneath, and matching the striped stockings. While the solid gray body is considered most suitable, they can be made up in any combination, but to order only, and orders should be placed early. They cost \$2.50 each.



The shoe used by all the best players is The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe, which is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general construction, and no pains or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest in quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe,

Spalding's Athletic Library

are of the finest hand-forged razor steel and firmly riveted to heel and sole. They cost \$6.00 per pair.

The Spalding Sprinting Shoe is made of same quality as our No. 2-0 shoe, but built on the famous Spalding running shoe last. They weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and are made with extra care throughout. Per pair, \$6.50.

The Spalding Club Special Shoe is made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole. Per pair, \$5.00.

The Spalding Amateur Special Shoe is made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole. Per pair, \$3.50.

The Spalding Junior Shoe. A leather shoe complete with plates. Made on regular base ball shoe last and an excellent shoe for junior teams. Per pair, \$2.00.



TOE

Spalding's Beveled Edge Shoe Plates, made of razor steel, are the kind used by all League players. They cost 50 cents for a pair of toe plates and 50 cents for a pair of heel plates.



HEEL

Toe and heel plates of good quality can be bought for 25 cents a pair.

Spalding's Pitchers' Toe Plate is worn on the toe and affords a thorough protection to the shoe, and at the same time a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. Made of aluminum, they cost 50 cents, and of brass, 25 cents.



Every player needs an ankle supporter and the best made is the Hackey Patent Ankle Supporter. It is worn over or under stocking and supports the ankle admirably, while not interfering in any way with free movements. It relieves pain immediately and cures a sprain in a remarkably short time. In ordering, size of shoe worn should be given.



No. H. Made of soft tanned leather, best quality. Per pair, \$1.00.

No. SH. Good quality sheepskin, lined, bound and reinforced. Per pair, 50 cents.

No. CH. Black duck, lined and bound, leather reinforced. Per pair, 25 cents.

In stockings, the best cost \$1.75 per pair, and range in price down to 25 cents for a cotton pair. Belts and caps also come in a great variety, both of styles and prices.

Every player should have a uniform bag to keep his outfit clean and in good shape. A canvas one costs \$2.50, and when made of fine bag leather, \$5.00.

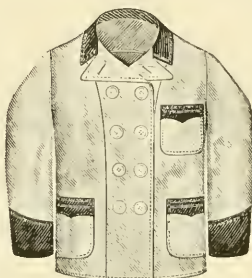
A club should also have an official scorer and a score book. A very good score book, with board cover, to hold 22 games, can be bought for 25 cents.

A complete list of base ball goods will be found in Spalding's Base Ball catalogue which will be sent free to any address by A. G. Spalding & Bros. from their stores in any of the following cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Denver, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Washington, Pittsburg, Syracuse, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Montreal, Canada.

A SPECIAL AWARD ^{AND} GRAND PRIZE

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

SPALDING BASE BALL COATS



DOUBLE BREASTED COAT

Made of base ball flannel, trimmed with different colors on collar, cuffs and pockets. Large pearl buttons on front. Best of workmanship throughout. In ordering state color of material and trimming desired.

Sample cards showing quality and colors, also special measurement blanks, furnished on application.

No. 0. Double breasted coat.
Each, \$10.00

To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time. Each, \$9.00

No. 1. Double breasted coat. Each, \$9.00

To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time. Each, \$8.00

No. 2. Double breasted coat. Each, \$8.00

To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time. Each, \$7.00

No. 0S. Single breasted coat. Each, \$9.00

To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time. Each, \$8.00

No. 1S. Single breasted coat. Each, \$8.00

To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time. Each, \$7.00

No. 2S. Single breasted coat. Each, \$7.00

To clubs purchasing with uniforms or nine or more coats at one time. Each, \$6.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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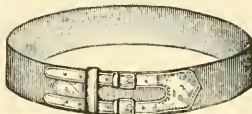
were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

Spalding Worsted Web Belts

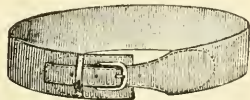
Colors: Nos. A, Red; B, Blue; C, Navy Blue; D, Brown; E, Black; F, White; J, Maroon; K, Old Gold.



No. 3-0. Special League Belt, 2 1-2 inches wide, leather lined, large nickel-plated buckle.
Each, 85c.



No. 2. 2 1-2 inches wide, double strap, leather covered buckles. . . Each, 50c.



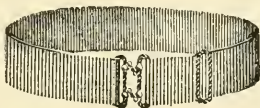
No. 2-0. 2 1-2 inches wide, large nickel-plated buckle.
Each, 60c.



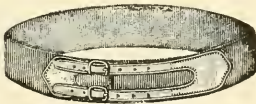
No. 47. 2 1-2 inches wide, leather covered buckle.
Each, 50c.

Spalding Cotton Web Belts

Colors: Nos. L, Red; Q, White; M, Blue; T, Maroon; V, Navy Blue.



No. 4. Cotton Web Belt, 2 1-2 inches wide, metal buckle.
No. 4. Each, 25c.



No. 23. Cotton Web Belt, 2 1-2 inches wide, double strap, nickel buckle. . . Each, 30c.
No. 5. Cotton Belt. . . 10c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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Montreal, Can.			London, England	Cincinnati

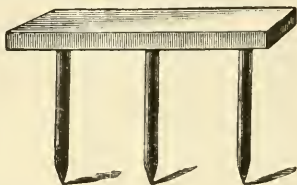
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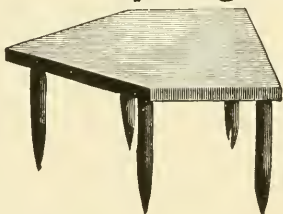
Spalding Pitchers' Box Plates

Made in accordance with National League regulations and of extra quality white rubber.

No. 3. Complete, with pins. Each, \$6.00



Spalding Home Plate



Rubber Home Plate, made in accordance with National League regulations, and of extra quality white rubber.

No. 1. Complete, with pins. . Each, \$8.00

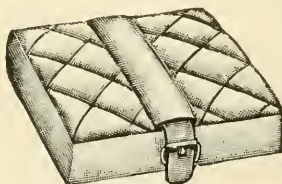
Spalding Bases

Complete with straps and Spikes. Three bases to a set.

No. 0. League Club Bases, extra quality canvas, quilted, \$6.00

No. 1. Canvas Bases, well made, not quilted, \$4.50

No. 2. Canvas Bases, ordinary quality. Set, 3.00



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Score Books

We are making all our base ball score books now according to the Morse system. For the convenience of those who have become accustomed to the old style, however, we will supply No. 2 only as made formerly.

POCKET SCORE BOOKS

No. 1.	Paper, 7 games.	. . .	Each, 10c.
No. 2.	Board, 22 games.	. . .	" 25c.
No. 3.	Board, 46 games.	. . .	50c.

CLUB SCORE BOOKS

No. 4.	Board, 30 games.	. . .	Each, \$75
No. 5.	Cloth, 60 games.	. . .	" 1.25
No. 6.	Cloth, 90 games.	. . .	" 1.50
No. 7.	Cloth, 120 games.	. . .	" 2.00
Score Cards.	. . .	Each, 5c.	Per doz., .25



Spalding Umpire Indicator

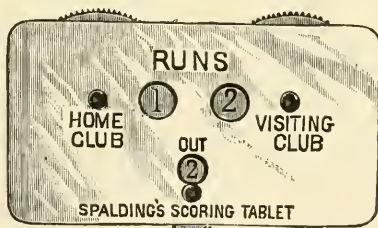
Made of celluloid; exact size, 3 x 1 1-2 inches. Endorsed and used by all the League umpires.

No. 0. Each, 50c.

Spalding Scoring Tablet

A simple, convenient and accurate device for the record of runs and outs. It is made of celluloid and can be carried in any vest pocket.

No. 1. Each, 25c.



A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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SPALDING BASE BALL CAPS

Cuts Nos. 5, 23, 15 and 17 style caps show how we are now making these in our No. 0 and No. 1 qualities, with pliable stitched visor and ventilated crown, without lining and with a piece of perspiration proof material inserted inside sweat band. In other qualities visor is left plain, and ventilated crown and perspiration proof band is not supplied. Style No. 15 is furnished with stitched visor in all qualities specified under cut.

0 Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, \$1.00

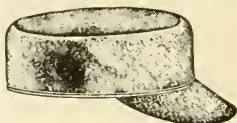
1st Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, 90c.

2d Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, 80c.

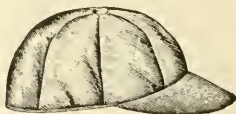
3d Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal. . Each, 60c.

4th Quality—White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue and Green. . . Each, 50c.

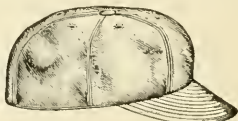
5th Quality—Maroon, Green, Blue, Gray, Brown Mix. . Each, 25c.



No. 21—College Style. Made in all qualities.



No. 25—Boston Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities.



No. 17—Brooklyn Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities only.

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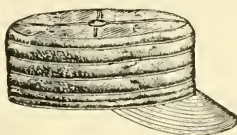
New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Denver	San Francisco
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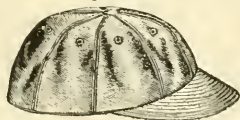
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SPALDING BASE BALL CAPS

This season we introduce several improvements in the make-up of the two best grades, which we know will be welcomed by players who appreciate the really good points of a first-class article. In ordering caps be sure to state style number or name, size, quality and color. Colors in each quality are the same as the corresponding quality of base ball uniform.



No. 5—Chicago Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th qualities.



No. 23—University Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities only.



No. 15—Philadelphia Style. Made in 0, 1st, 2d and 3d qualities only.

0 Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, \$1.00

1st Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, 90c.

2d Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Cardinal, 80c.

3d Quality—White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal. . . Each, 60c.

4th Quality—White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue and Green. . . . Each, 50c.

5th Quality—Maroon, Green, Blue, Gray, Brown Mix. . . Each, 25c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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SPALDING BAT BAGS



Heavy waterproof canvas, leather reinforced at ends; holds 12 bats.

No. 2. Each, \$3.00

No. 3. Same as above; to hold 6 bats.
Each, \$1.75

INDIVIDUAL BAT BAGS



Sole leather bat bag, for two bats; used by all League players.

No. 01. Each, \$3.00

Heavy waterproof canvas, leather cap at both ends.

No. 02. Each, 1.25

Heavy canvas, leather cap at one end.

No. 03. Each, 80c.

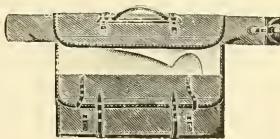
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Spalding Uniform Bags



Combined Uniform and Bat Bag, in style similar to our regular uniform bags, but furnished with extra compartment to carry one bat; best canvas.

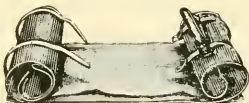
No. 5. Each, \$3.00

Individual Uniform Bag. Made of best quality brown canvas, with two leather handles and strap-and-buckle fastenings. Will hold suit, shoes and other necessary articles.



No. 4. Each, \$2.00

Lettering on any of above bags extra. Prices on application.



Substantially made, very durable, and has separate compartments for shoes, etc.

No. 1. Best canvas. . . . Each, \$2.50

No. 2. Fine bag leather. . . . " 5.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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A SPECIAL AWARD AND GRAND PRIZE

were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

THE SPALDING "HIGHEST QUALITY" SWEATERS



Made of the very finest Australian lamb's wool, and exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear. They are full fashioned to body and arms and without seams of any kind. The various grades in our "Highest Quality" Sweaters are identical in quality and finish, the difference

in price being due entirely to variations in weight.

Our No. AA Sweaters are considerably heavier than the heaviest sweater ever knitted and cannot be furnished by any other maker, as we have exclusive control of this special weight.

No. AA. Particularly suitable for foot ball and skating. Heaviest sweater made. Each, \$7.00

No. A. "Intercollegiate" special weight. " 6.00

No. B. Heavy weight. " 5.00

No. C. Standard weight. " 4.00

Colors: White, Navy Blue, Black, Gray, Maroon and Cardinal. Other colors to order. Prices on application. All made with 10-inch collars; sizes 28 to 44 inches.

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Spalding Vest Sweater

Very popular with base ball players.

Made of best quality worsted, medium weight. Gilt buttons down front.

Made up in Gray only.

No. VG. Each, \$5.50

Spalding Jersey Shirts

To be worn with base ball suits.

Made with solid gray bodies and striped sleeves; any color desired.

No. 16X. Each, \$2.50



The Pittsburg Club has adopted this style of collarless jersey, to be worn under the flannel shirt, the sleeves of which extend only to the elbow, displaying the striped jersey sleeves underneath and matching the striped stockings.

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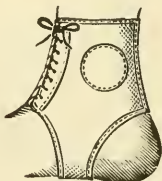
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THE HACKEY PATENT ANKLE SUPPORTER

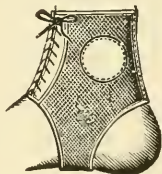
(Patented, May 12, 1897, A. G. Spalding & Bros, Sole Licensees.)



No. H.



No. SH.



No. CH.

AN ankle support of some kind has now come to be recognized as a necessity by most athletes. The styles which we manufacture under the Hackey Patent have given universal satisfaction, and are absolutely reliable and practically perfect in construction and design. They are worn over or under stocking and support the ankle admirably, while not interfering in any way with free movements. Relieve pain immediately and cure a sprain in a remarkably short time. In ordering, give size of shoe worn.

No. H. Made of soft tanned leather, best quality.

Per pair, \$1.00

No. SH. Good quality sheepskin, lined, bound and reinforced.

Per pair, 50c.

No. CH. Black duck, lined and bound, leather reinforced.

Per pair, 25c.

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THE SPALDING OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALL

Used exclusively by the National League, Minor Leagues, and by all Intercollegiate and other Associations for over a quarter of a century. Each ball wrapped in tinfoil and put in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the regulations of the National League and American Association. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

Each, \$1.25

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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The Spalding 'Varsity League

No. X. Each, \$1.00

Warranted to last a full game without losing its elasticity or shape.

Spalding Interscholastic League

No. XB. Same quality as the 'Varsity League, but smaller in size. Warranted to last a full game. - - Each, 50c.

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Spalding Official Boys' League

No. 1B. Each, 75c. Made with horsehide cover, rubber center and wound with wool yarn. Same as our Official League Ball in every respect except slightly smaller in size. It is especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under sixteen years of age), and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games, the same as if played with the Official League Ball. Warranted to last a full game.

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High Flyer

No. 10. A very lively ball; the inside is all rubber, making it the liveliest ball ever offered at the price. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Boys' Favorite

No. 7. Horsehide cover and well constructed. An excellent large size ball for boys. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Boys' Amateur

No. 14. This ball is a little under regulation size, has a sheepskin cover, and is very lively. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 15c.

Boys' Lively

No. 9B. A good Boys' Lively ball, juvenile size, two-piece cover. Each ball trade-marked. Each, 10c.

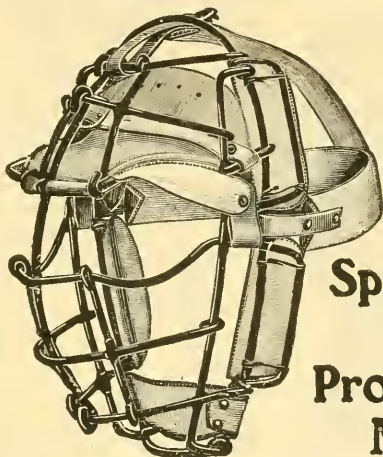
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Spalding Sun Protecting Mask

This mask is used by practically all catchers on league, college and semi-professional teams. The patent sun shade protects the eyes without obstructing the view. Mask is made throughout of finest steel wire, extra heavy black enameled. Fitted with molded leather chin strap, hair filled pads and special elastic head band.

No. 4-0. Each, \$4.00

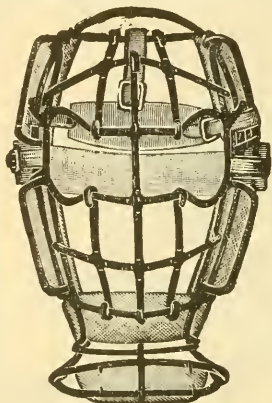
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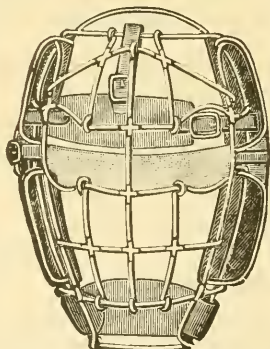
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Neck Protecting Mask

Careful players realize the value of the neck protecting attachment with which this mask is fitted. The arrangement is made so as not to interfere in the slightest with free movements and it affords absolute protection to the neck. Finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enameled to prevent reflection of light.

No. 3-O. Each, \$3.00



Regulation League Mask

Made of heavy, soft annealed steel wire. Well finished and reliable in every particular.

BLACK ENAMELED

No. OX. Each, \$2.00

BRIGHT WIRE

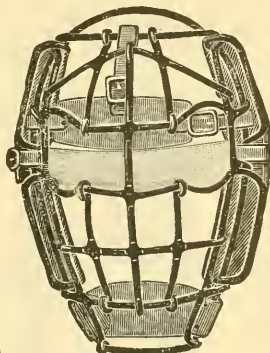
No. O. Each, \$1.50

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No. 2-0

Spalding Special League Mask

BLACK ENAMELED

For the ordinary player there is no mask more suitable than our League style, which is made on our special form as approved by the best players in this country. Extra heavy and best annealed steel wire black enameled. Fittings of best quality throughout.

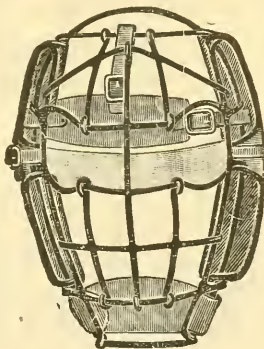
No. 2-0. Each, \$2.50

Spalding Amateur Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Same size and general style of the League mask. Substantially made and warranted perfectly safe.

No. A. Each, \$1.00



No. A

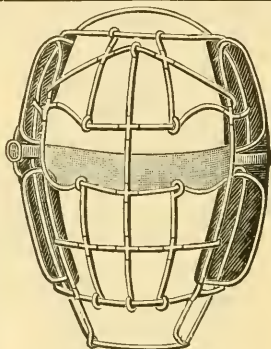
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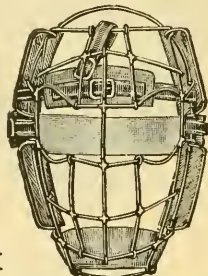
No. L

Spalding Regulation Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Made in same style as our Amateur mask, but without head or chin piece. Warranted.

No. L. Each, 75c.



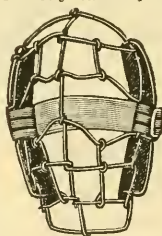
No. B

Spalding Boys' Amateur Mask

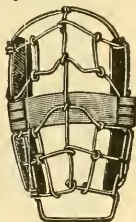
BRIGHT WIRE

Exactly same quality as our No. A mask, only smaller in size. An absolutely safe mask for boys.

No. B. Each, \$1.00



No. C



No. D

Spalding Youths' Mask

BRIGHT WIRE

Well padded. No head or chin piece.

No. C. Each, 50c.

No. D. Each, 25c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

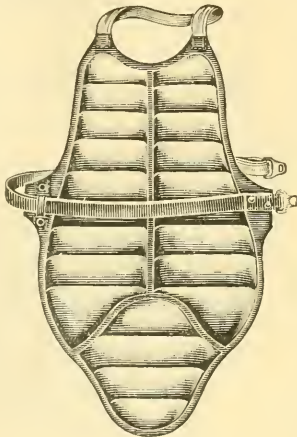
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Spalding Inflated Body Protectors

We were the first to introduce an inflated body protector, made under the Gray patent, and the method of inflation used then has been retained in the improved style, with the addition of a special break at the bottom, which makes it more pliable and convenient. Made of best rubber, inflated with air. When not in use the air may be let out and the protector rolled into a very small package.



- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------|
| No. 2-0. | Special quality, covering of extra fine selected material. | Each, \$7.50 |
| No. 0. | League Catchers' Protector. | 5.00 |
| No. 1. | Amateur Catchers' Protector. | 3.50 |
| No. 2. | Boys' Catchers' Protector. | 2.00 |

Umpires' Body Protectors

Made to order only. Patterns showing exact size and shape required must be sent with order. \$10.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

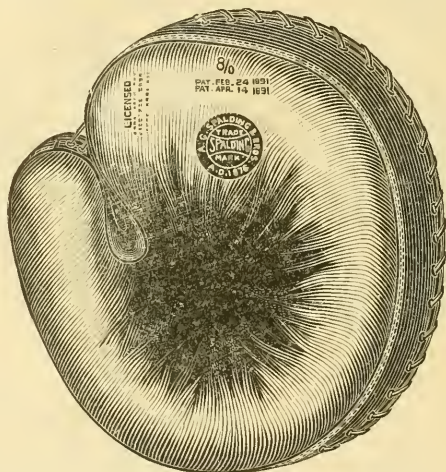
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—Spalding— "Professional" Catchers' Mitt



The facing of this mitt is white buck specially selected and absolutely the best quality procurable. Made without heel pad; padding in accordance with the ideas of the best professional catchers in this country. Sides and back are of the finest quality calfskin, padded with the best hair felt, raw-hide lacing at the back, strap-and-buckle fastening, reinforced and laced at the thumb. This mitt is slightly smaller than our Perfection No. 7-0, and in weight is somewhat lighter.

—No. 8-0. Each, \$7.00—

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SPALDING "PERFECTION" CATCHERS' MITT



No. 7-0.

THIS mitt we consider about as near perfection as it is possible to come in making an article of this kind. The leather is of finest quality calfskin, padding of best hair felt obtainable and every other detail of manufacture has been carefully considered, including patent lace back with raw-hide lacing. Thumb reinforced and laced, double row of stitching on heel pad, strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. 7-0. Each, \$6.00

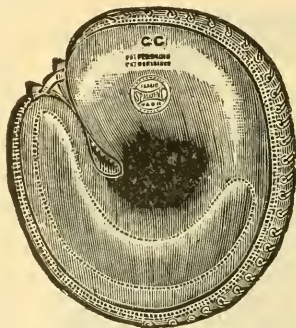
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Spalding Youths' Mitt—Patent Lace Back



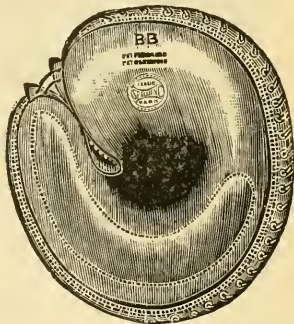
A VERY serviceable youths' mitt. Face and finger piece made of velvet tanned brown leather, sides and back of firm tanned leather; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. CC.
Each, 50c.

Spalding Youths' Mitt—Patent Lace Back

A GREAT favorite; made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; well padded and substantially made; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced thumb, strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. BB.
Each, 50c.

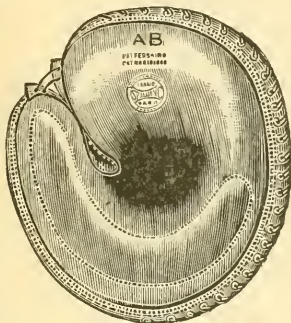


A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

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A SPECIAL AWARD ^{AND} A GRAND PRIZE

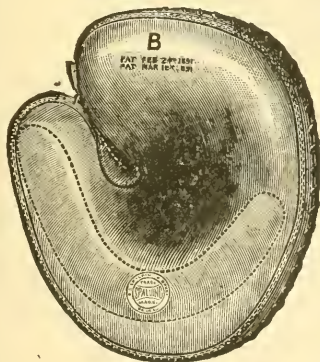
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Spalding Youths' Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK
Superior quality youths' mitt. Made with extra quality white buck, face and finger-piece extremely tough and durable; well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. AB. Each, \$1.00



Spalding Practice Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK
Men's size. Face and back of asbestos buck, sides of firm tanned leather. Reinforced and laced at thumb, double row of stitching on heel pad; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

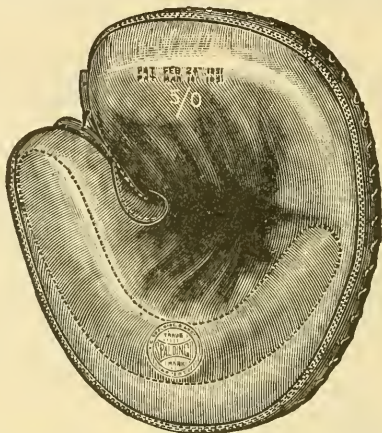
No. B. Each, \$1.00

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Spalding "League" Mitt

Made of special tanned leather, very soft and pliable, heavily padded. An old favorite.

No. 5-0. Each, \$4.00

Spalding No. OA Mitt

Extra large and heavily padded. Velvet tanned leather face and special tanned leather finger-piece and back. Extremely well made.

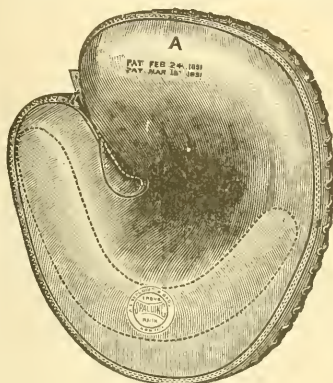
No. OA. Each, \$2.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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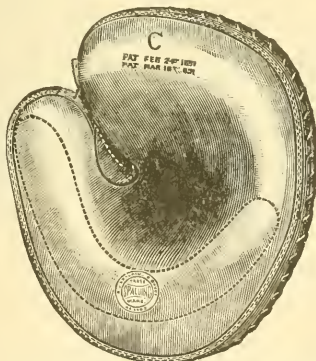


Spalding Amateur Mitt

Made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof, extremely tough and durable. A very popular mitt.

No. A.

Each, \$1.50



Spalding No. C Mitt

Face and finger-piece of special velvet tanned brown leather; sides and back of firm tanned leather. Superior quality throughout.

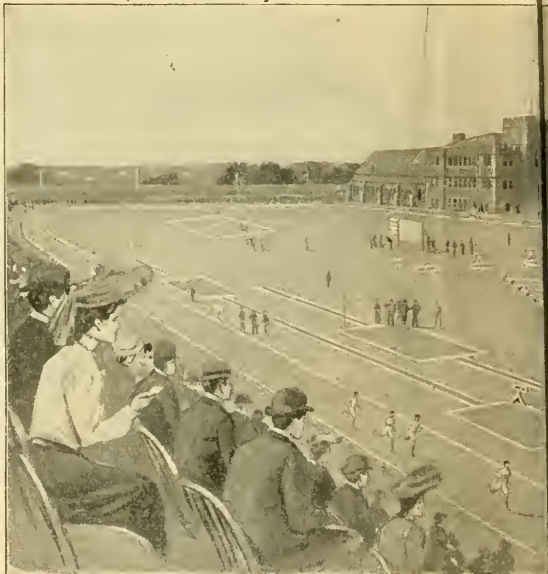
No. C.

Each, \$1.00

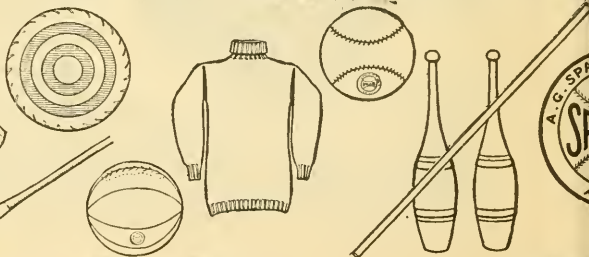
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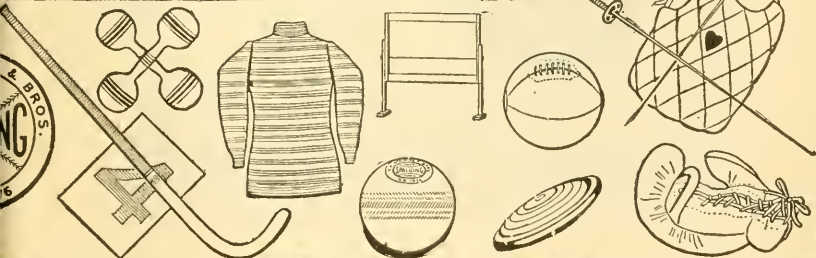
THE above illustration shows the Stadium at St. Louis, in which the Olympic Games of 1904 were held. The field, which was designed and equipped by A. G. Spalding & Bros., was declared by experts to be the most perfect outdoor athletic plant ever built.



THE officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recognizing the importance of the OLYMPIC GAMES and the value of

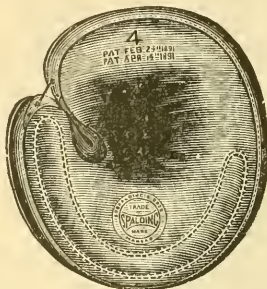
A sepia-toned photograph of a large, flat, open field, likely a military training area. In the foreground, there are faint, curved tracks or paths. A small, dark, rectangular object, possibly a sign or marker, is visible on the right side of the field. In the background, a line of trees and a small building are visible on the left.

THE building in the background is the Model Gymnasium, which was entirely equipped by A. G. Spalding & Bros. with an exhibit that was pronounced a model one by American and European experts and the International Jury of the Exposition.



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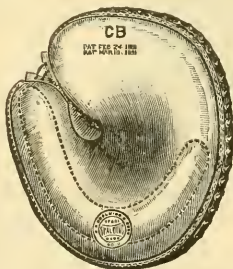


Spalding No. 4 Mitt

Men's size, improved style. Face and back of asbestos buck; extra heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 4. Each, 50c.

Send for Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of athletic sports.



Spalding Junior Mitt

PATENT LACE BACK

Most popular mitt made; face and back of asbestos buck; well padded; laced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. CB. Each, 25c.

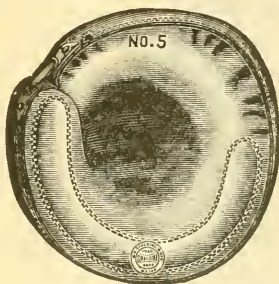
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SPALDING No. 5 MITT



Improved style; face and back made of asbestos buck; lace thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 5. Each 25c.

SPALDING No. 7 MITT



Face of asbestos buck; canvas back; good size and well padded.

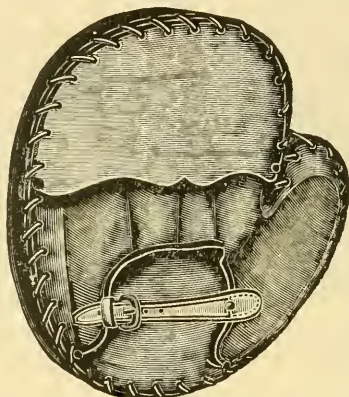
No. 7. Each, 10c.

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"DECKER PATENT"

MADE same as our No. O Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the hand and fingers.

No. OX. Each, \$3.00

SPALDING No. O MITT

Face, sides and finger-piece made of velvet tanned leather and the back of selected asbestos buck, well padded. Well known for reliability.

No. O. Each, \$2.50

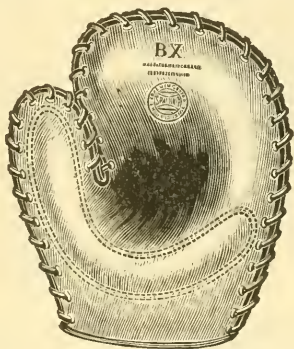
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SPALDING FIRST BASEMEN'S MITT



HIGHEST quality material and workmanship and adapts itself to the conformation of the hand without any necessity for breaking in. The only really correct first basemen's mitt. Made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout, leather lined and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; rawhide lacing all round; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. BX. Each, \$4.00

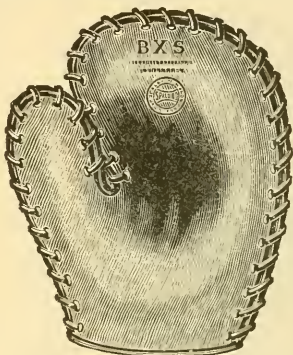
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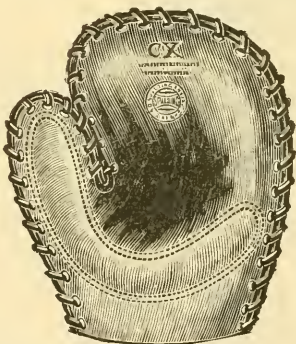
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Professional First Basemen's Mitt

Composed of same quality materials and workmanship as in our No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$4.00



No. CX First Basemen's Mitt

Fine quality and finish; made on same lines as our No. BX Mitt; face of specially tanned drab leather; back of firm tanned brown leather; extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

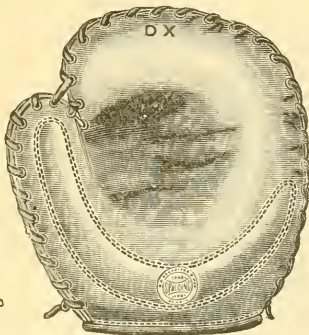
Each, \$2.00

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No. DX First Basemen's Mitt

Men's size; a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around; a very easy-fitting mitt; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$1.50



No. EX First Basemen's Mitt

An excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality white leather, laced all around; suitably padded and will give very good service; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

Each, \$1.00

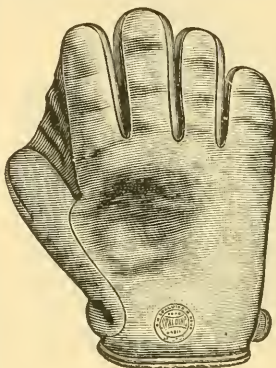
Send for catalogue of athletic sports. Free.

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Spalding No. 2XS Infielders' Glove

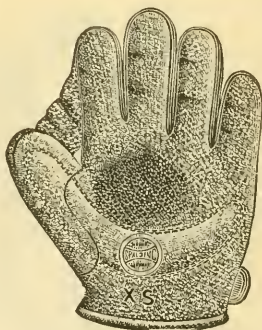
A special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 2XS. Each, \$2.50

Spalding No. XS Infielders' Glove

Mans' size glove. Made of good quality oil tanned leather, well finished and exceedingly durable; double row of stitching on heel pad, and nicely padded. Made in rights and lefts.

No. XS. Each, \$1.50



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— Spalding — Professional Infielders' Glove



OUR No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. Quality and workmanship cannot be surpassed. The quality of buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest we have been able to obtain, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no heel pad, but is made extra long to protect wrist.

No. PX. Each, \$3.00

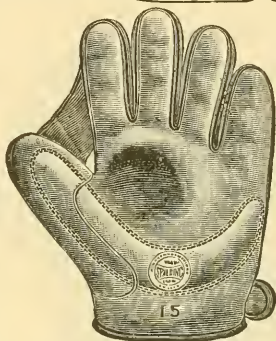
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Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Glove

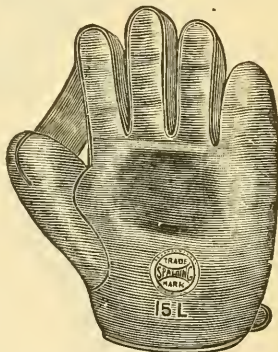
A well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 15. Each, \$1.00

Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Glove

Made in style similar to our No. PX professional glove, but of material same as in our No. 15. Has no heel pad and is extra long. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 15L. Each, \$1.00



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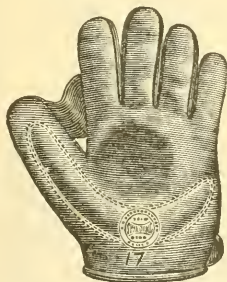
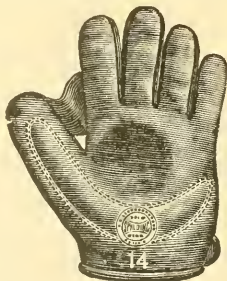
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Spalding Youths' Size Infielders' Gloves

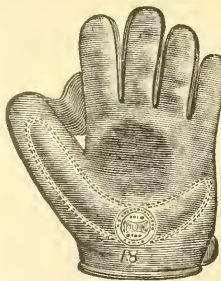
This glove is well made of soft tanned white leather, nicely padded; leather bound, and a first-class article in every way.

No. 14. Each, 50c.



A youths' glove; all leather, good quality, well made and padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 17. Each, 25c.



Youths' size. Made of asbestos buck and well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad. Best quarter glove on the market.

No. 18. Each, 25c.

All styles made in rights and lefts.

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Spalding No. XL Infielders' Glove

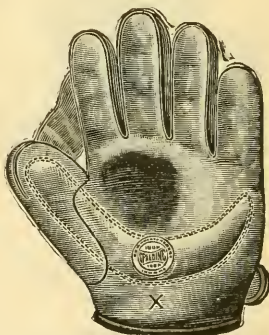
Made in style similar to our No. PX professional glove, but of white tanned horsehide. Has no heel pad and is made extra long.

No. XL. Each, \$1.50

Spalding No. X Infielders' Glove

A good all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality white tanned horsehide, well padded and leather lined; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service.

No. X. Each, \$1.50



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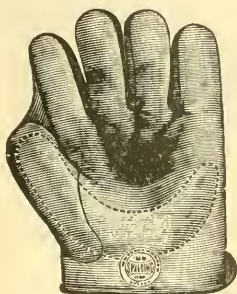
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SPALDING YOUTHS' SIZE INFIELDERS' GLOVES



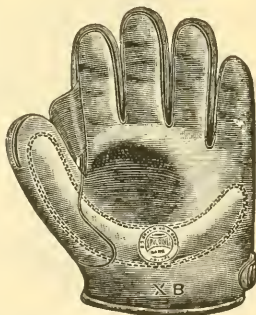
Our best youths' glove, made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style same as our No. 2X men's glove; an article of particular merit. Made in rights and lefts.

No. 2XB. Each, \$2.00

A good youths' size glove. Made of fine quality white tanned horsehide. Similar in material, workmanship and style to our No. X men's glove. Made in rights and lefts.

No. XB. Each, \$1.00

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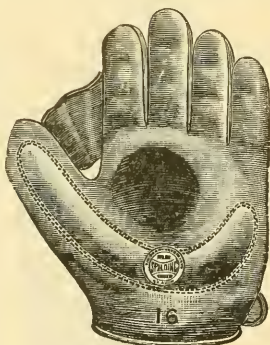
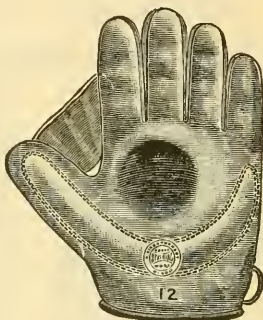
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Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Gloves

Made of good quality soft suede tanned white leather, leather lined, nicely padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 12. Each, 75c.



Spalding Men's Size Infielders' Gloves

A good glove, full size, improved style. Good quality soft tanned white leather, nicely padded; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 16. Each, 50c.

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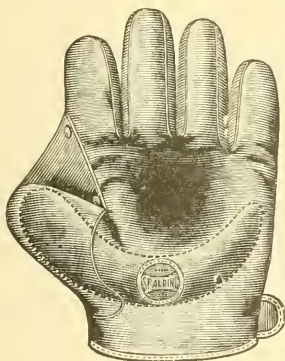
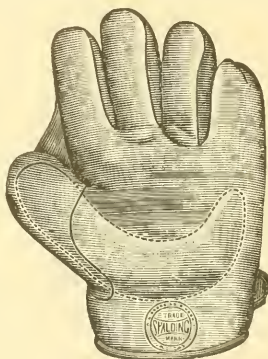
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Spalding Regulation Infielders' Glove

This glove has retained its popularity year after year, and to-day is acknowledged to be the most practical in style and get-up of any on the market. Made of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and correctly padded with finest felt. Highest quality workmanship throughout; double row of stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price.

No. 2X. Each, \$2.50



Spalding No. AX Infielders' Glove

A very popular style. Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin. Padded with best quality felt; double row of stitching on heel pad. Highest quality workmanship throughout.

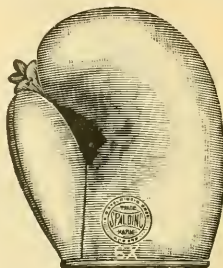
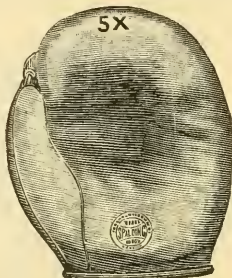
No. AX. Each, \$2.50

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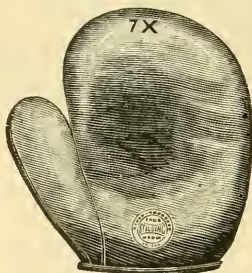


Spalding No. 5X Fielders' Mitt

An exceedingly good mitt at a popular price; the face made of white tanned buckskin, brown leather back; laced thumb; constructed throughout in a most substantial manner; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, \$1.00

Spalding No. 6X Boys' Fielders' Mitt

A substantial mitt for boys; made throughout of a good quality brown cape leather, well padded and laced thumb, and without doubt the best mitt of the kind ever sold at the price. Each, 50c.



Spalding No. 7X Boys' Fielders' Mitt

Made of asbestos buck, well padded and substantially made; laced thumb.

No. 7X. Each, 25c.

Send for Spalding's handsome catalogue of all athletic sports. Mailed free to any address.

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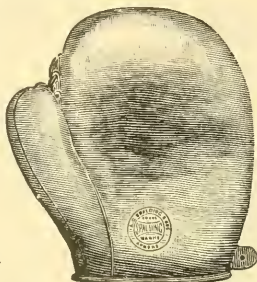
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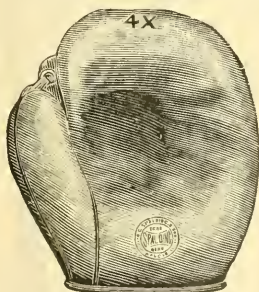
Spalding No. 3X Fielders' Mitt

Made of the very best and softest white tanned buckskin; the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; laced thumb, leather lined. Our highest quality Fielders' Mitt, the finest procurable and of the best workmanship; none better made for the purpose: strap-and-buckle fastening at back.



No. 3X. Each, \$2.50

Spalding No. 4X Fielders' Mitt



Style much improved; made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt, leather lined, and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening at back.

No. 4X. Each, \$1.50

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— THE — Spalding Mushroom Bat

PATENTED

IN this bat a principle has been utilized which makes a bat of the same weight many times more effective than the ordinary style under certain conditions, and as an all-round bat we have received many letters from prominent professional players testifying to their appreciation of the good points of its construction. They say: "Both balance and model are perfect." Only the very best quality of air dried timber has been used and every one is carefully tested by an expert before leaving our factory. The knob arrangement at the end of the bat enables us to get a more even distribution of weight over the whole length than is possible under the old construction, and for certain kinds of play the bat is practically invaluable.

We recommend it heartily to our customers, feeling certain that they will find in the combination of good qualities which it possesses something that they have sought for in vain elsewhere—a perfect bat.

No. M. The Spalding Mushroom Plain Bat, Special Finish. Each, \$1.00
No. MT. The Spalding Mushroom Taped Bat, Taped Handle. " 1.00

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1903.

For a long time I have been trying to find a bat that would balance when choking. Not until I used the Mushroom Bat, invented by Jack Pickett, have I found a bat that was up to my idea. This bat is used exclusively by the New York players.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. MCGRAW,
Manager New York B. B. Club.

In all my experience as a base ball player I have not found a more satisfactory base ball bat than the Spalding Mushroom Bat. The timber is the best I have seen; the balance and model of the bat is perfect.

Yours truly,

JAMES J. CALLAHAN,
Manager-Captain Chicago American League Club.

In all our experience as base ball players we have not found a bat more satisfactory than the Spalding Mushroom Bat, introduced by Jack Pickett.

JAMES F. SLAGLE
J. KLING
Dr. J. P. CASEY

JOHN EVERS
JOE MCCARTHY
D. JONES

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1903.

I have played professional base ball for the last fifteen years and have tried all kinds of bats, but no bat has given me such good service as the Spalding Mushroom bat, introduced by Jack Pickett. Quality and balance are perfect.

Yours truly,

WM. GLEASON,
Captain Philadelphia National League B. B. Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1903.

The Spalding Mushroom Bat, introduced by Jack Pickett, receives my hearty endorsement. My experience as a ball player enables me to thoroughly appreciate its good qualities.

Yours truly,

CHAS. A. COMISKEY,
President Chicago American League Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1903.

F. L. CHANCE
JOE TINKER
Of Chicago National League Club.

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SPALDING GOLD MEDAL BATS

In placing the Spalding Gold Medal Bats in our line we do so to emphasize the fact that in batmaking something more than mere manufacturing skill is necessary. The man who makes a base ball bat should know just what is required, not merely in a general way but in a special sense, and when he is shaping the timber there must be within him the knowledge and skill required to shape it so that the balance will be perfect and the bulk left in the correct place. This is something that comes only through experience, and we claim that a bat-making career extending over twenty-nine years, with unequalled facilities at our command, should be considered when players decide whose bats they will use.



We promise that these bats will be found perfect in balance, finish and quality of timber, and in placing our trade-mark and mark of superiority upon them we do so with perfect confidence that they will sustain the reputation of A. G. Spalding & Bros. for furnishing goods of satisfactory quality.

All Spalding Gold Medal Bats are made of most carefully selected best white ash, seasoned in open sheds for three years (not kiln dried). Each bat is passed under the critical eye of one of the best known old-time base ball players and carefully tested before being packed.



Boys'

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|--------------|
| No. GM. | Spalding Gold Medal Plain Bat, golden finish. | - - - | Each, \$1.00 |
| No. GMT. | Spalding Gold Medal Taped Bat, white wax finish. | - - - | " 1.00 |
| No. GMB. | Spalding Boys' Gold Medal Plain Bat, golden finish, boys' size. | " " | .50 |

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SPALDING TRADE-MARKED BATS

Since 1877, when we introduced the Spalding line of trade-marked bats, they have been recognized as standard by players to whom quality is a consideration. Wherever possible, we have improved both style and quality from time to time, and the assortment as now made up comprises absolutely the most up-to-date and thoroughly trustworthy styles that can be produced. The timber used in their construction is seasoned from two to three years before using, thus ensuring not only a lighter and stronger bat, but also retaining the life quality and driving power of the natural wood.



No. 3-0



No. 0X



No. 2X

SPALDING MEN'S BATS

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| No. 3-0. | Spalding Wagon Tongue Ash Bat, League quality, special finish, spotted burning. | Each, 50c. |
| No. 0X. | Spalding "Axletree" Bat, finest straight grained ash; tape wound handle. | " 25c. |
| No. 2X. | Spalding Black Band Bat, extra quality ash. | " 25c. |



No. 3X



No. 2XB



No. 10

SPALDING BOYS' BATS

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| No. 3X. | Spalding Junior League Bat, extra quality ash; spotted burning. | Each, 25c. |
| No. 2XB. | Spalding Boys' Bat, selected quality ash, polished and varnished; antique finish. | Each, 10c. |
| No. 10. | Boys' Hard Wood Bat; good quality. | " 5c. |

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	Montreal, Can.			Cincinnati
				London, England

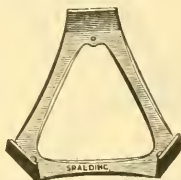
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Spalding Bevel Edge Shoe Plates RAZOR STEEL.



No. 3-0. Toe Plates.
Per pair, 50c.



No. 4-0. Heel Plates.
Per pair, 50c.

Professional

BEST QUALITY STEEL

No. 1. Toe Plates, 10c.

No. 1H. Heel Plates, 10c.

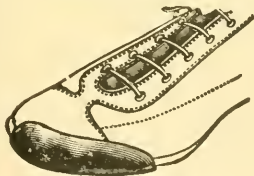
League

HARDENED STEEL

No. 0. Toe Plates, 25c.

No. 2-0. Heel Plates, 25c.

Spalding Pitchers' Toe Plate



A thorough protection to the shoe and a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for right or left shoe. Used by all professionals.

No. A. Aluminum, Each, 50c.

No. B. Brass, Each, 50c.

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Spalding Club Special Shoe



Made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. o. Per pair, \$5.00

Spalding Amateur Special Shoe

Made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole.



No. 35. Per pair, \$3.50

Spalding Junior Shoe



A leather shoe, complete with plates. Made on regular base ball shoe last and an excellent shoe for junior teams.

No. 37. Per pair, \$2.00

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports

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The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe



No. 2-0

No. 30-S

Our "Highest Quality" Base Ball Shoe is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general construction, and no pains or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe, are of the finest hand-forged razor steel and firmly riveted to heel and sole.

No. 2-0. "Highest Quality." Per pair, \$6.00

The Spalding Sprinting Shoe

Same quality as our No. 2-0 shoe, but built on our famous running shoe last. Weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and made with extra care throughout.

No. 30-S. Sprinting Shoe. Per pair, \$6.50

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

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Club Special Uniform No. 3

Made of good quality flannel, in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. A most desirable young men's suit. Elegantly made, and of good, strong, handsome material. On exactly same patterns as the league suits.

Club Special Uniform No. 3
Complete \$7.00

Net price to clubs ordering
for Entire Team. Suit, \$5.50

COLORS: White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray, Black, Maroon, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal.

CONSISTING OF: Club Special Shirt, any style; Club Special Pants, any style; Club Special Stockings, No. 3R; Club Special Cap, any style; Club Special Web Belt.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.



Amateur Special Uniform No. 4

Made of good quality flannel, and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. An excellent wearing uniform, cut and finished as well as our higher-priced suits. Very popular with the younger base ball players.

Amateur Special Uniform No. 4
Complete \$5.00

Net price to clubs ordering
for Entire Team. Suit, \$4.00

COLORS: White, Light Gray, Blue Gray, Maroon, Navy Blue, Green.

CONSISTING OF: Amateur Special Shirt, any style; Amateur Special Pants, padded; Amateur Special Stockings, No. 4R; Amateur Special Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; Amateur Special Web Belt.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5

This uniform is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hardest kind of wear. Made and trimmed in first-class style.

Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5. Complete, \$4.00

Net price to clubs ordering
Nine or more Uniforms,
Per suit, \$3.00

COLORS:

Maroon, Blue Gray,
Green, Brown Mix.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.

CONSISTING OF: Spalding Junior Shirt, any style; Spalding Junior Pants, padded; Spalding Junior Cap, styles 21 and 5 only; Spalding Junior Belt; Spalding Junior Stockings.



The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. Complete, \$2.00

Net price to clubs ordering
nine or more uniforms,
Per suit, \$1.50

Very well made of good quality Gray material.

CONSISTING OF

The Spalding Youths' Shirt, button front, with one felt letter only; The Spalding Youths' Pants, padded; The Spalding Youths' Stockings; The Spalding Youths' Cap, style 21; The Spalding Youths' Belt.

The price at which we are selling this uniform should make it extremely popular.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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The Interscholastic Uniform No. 2

Made of same grade of material as our higher priced uniforms, but of lighter weight. This is one of our most popular suits and will give the best of satisfaction. Can usually be worn two seasons.

Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. **\$9.65**
Complete,

Net price to clubs ordering for **\$8.00**
Entire Team. Suit,

COLORS:

White, Pearl Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray,
Black, Green, Maroon, Royal Blue,
Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal.

CONSISTING OF: Interscholastic Shirt, any style; Interscholastic Pants, any style; Interscholastic Stockings, No. 2R; Interscholastic Cap, any style; Interscholastic Web Belt.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves.



We have on hand a special flannel, Royal Purple, dyed particularly for teams connected with the Order of Elks. While we do not recommend that this be made up solid color in suits, still it makes a beautiful combination as trimming on white flannel, and we are making these uniforms now in that way in our Nos. 0, 1 and 2 qualities only.



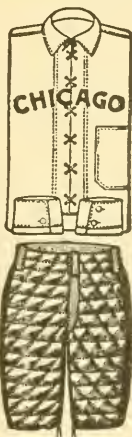
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Spalding Base Ball Shirts (Separate)



TAPE BOTTOM.

- No. 0. "The Spalding" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$6.00
- No. 1. "University" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$5.00
- No. 2. "Interscholastic" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$4.00
- No. 3. "Club Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.75
- No. 4. "Amateur Special" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$2.00
- No. 5. "Junior" Shirt, any style, with name of club, \$1.50

Spalding Base Ball Pants (Separate)

- No. 0. "The Spalding" Pants, any style. Pair, \$6.00
- No. 1. "University" Pants, any style. " 5.00
- No. 2. "Interscholastic" Pants, any style. " 3.75
- No. 3. "Club Special" Pants, any style. " 2.75
- No. 4. "Amateur Special" Pants, padded. " 2.00
- No. 5. "Junior" Pants, padded. " 1.50

Send for Spalding's Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports.

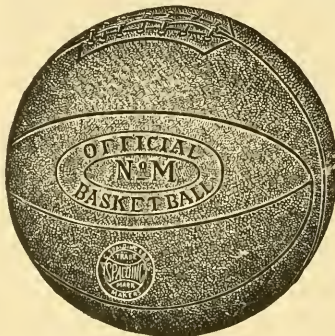
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THE SPALDING "OFFICIAL" BASKET BALL



Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. The cover is made in eight sections, with capless ends and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain leather. The bladder is made specially for this ball, of extra quality Para rubber. Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, and guaranteed perfect in every detail.

No. M. "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$5.00

Extracts from Official Rule Book

RULE II.—BALL

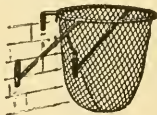
SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.



SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

RULE III.—GOALS.

SEC. 3. The goal made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. shall be the official goal.



SEC. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.

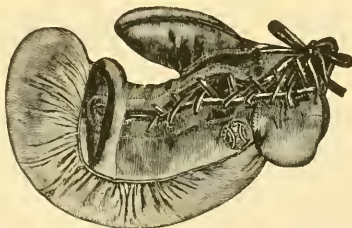
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Spalding Boxing Gloves



Above illustrates the patent palm lacing and patent palm grip with which all out "Corbett pattern" gloves are equipped. With these improvements we believe our line is absolutely the finest on the market. The patent palm lacing insuring a snug fit at all times is a very valuable feature, and the patent palm grip, we know, will be appreciated by those who want gloves that are up-to-date in every particular. Used by all the champions.

CORBETT PATTERN

Prices: \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.50 per set.

REGULAR PATTERN

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50 per set.

For complete description of Spalding Boxing Gloves send for Spalding's complete catalogue of athletic sports; mailed free to any address.

"How to Become a Boxer," The best book of instruction ever published. Numerous full page illustrations taken from actual life. Pictures of all the prominent boxers. Price 10 cents.

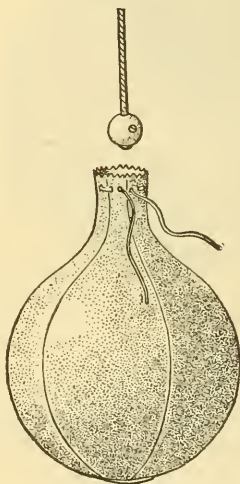
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Spalding Patent Striking Bags



Are made of the best materials in their respective grades and finished carefully and substantially. The bladders used are all fully guaranteed. All bags equipped with "ball and lace" fastening.

Single End Bags

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00,
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00,
\$5.50, \$7.00.

Double End Bags

Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00,
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00,
\$5.00.

For complete description of Spalding Striking Bags send for Spalding's Catalogue of all Athletic Sports; mailed free to any address.

"How to Punch the Bag"

By Young Corbett. Illustrated from photos showing the author at his training quarters, with description of all the blows. Fancy bag punching also included. Price 10 cents.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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were won by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, for the best, most complete and most attractive installation of Gymnastic Apparatus, Base Ball and Athletic Supplies shown at the World's Fair.

The Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball



WE have spared no expense in making this ball perfect in every detail, and offer it as the finest foot ball ever produced. Each ball is thoroughly tested, packed in a separate box and sealed, so that our customers are guaranteed a perfect ball inside when same is received with seal unbroken. A polished and nickel-plated brass foot ball inflater and lacing needle will be packed with each Intercollegiate foot ball without extra charge. Used exclusively by all the leading universities, colleges and athletic associations without exception.

No. J5. Complete, \$4.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

Spalding's Athletic Library is devoted to all athletic sports and pastimes, indoor and outdoor, and is the recognized American cyclopedia of sport. Each book is complete in itself; and those sports which are governed by National Associations always designate Spalding's Athletic Library as the official publication. This gives to each book the official authority to contain the rules. Each year the books are brought up to date, with the latest rules, new ideas, new pictures and valuable information, thus making the series the most valuable of its kind in the world. The price, 10 cents per copy, places them in the reach of all, and no one's library can be complete unless all numbers are found therein.

No. 12—Association Foot Ball

Contains valuable information, diagrams of play, and rules for both the Gaelic and Association styles of play. Price 10 cents.



No. 13—How to Play Hand Ball

By the world's champion, Michael Egan, of Jersey City. This book has been rewritten and brought up to date in every particular. Every play is thoroughly explained by text and diagram. The numerous illustrations consist of full pages made from photographs of Champion Egan, showing him in all his characteristic attitudes. Price 10 cents.

No. 14—Curling

History of the sport; diagram of curling rink; rules for curling; diagrams of play. Price 10 cents.

No. 23—Canoeing

By C. Bowyer Vaux. Paddling, sailing, cruising and racing canoes and their uses; canoeing and camping. Price 10 cents.



No. 27—College Athletics

M. C. Murphy, the well-known athletic trainer, now with Yale University, the author of this book, has written it especially for the schoolboy and college man, but it is invaluable for the athlete who wishes to excel in any branch of athletic sport. The subjects comprise the following articles: Training, starting, sprinting; how to train for the quarter, half, mile and longer distances; walking; high and broad jumping; hurdling; pole vaulting; throwing the hammer. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 29—Exercising With Pulley Weights

By Dr. Henry S. Anderson, instructor in heavy gymnastics Yale gymnasium, Anderson Normal School, Chautauqua University. In conjunction with a chest machine anyone with this book can become perfectly developed. Contains all the various movements necessary to become proficient and of well-developed physique. Price 10 cents.



No. 40—Archery

By J. S. Mitchel. An introductory chapter on the use of the bow and arrow; archery of the present day; the bow and how to use it, with practical illustrations on the right and wrong method of aiming. Price 10 cents.

No. 55—Official Sporting Rules

Contains rules not found in other publications for the government of many sports; rules for wrestling, cross-country running, shuffleboard, skating, snowshoeing, quoits, potato racing, professional racing, racquets, pigeon flying, dog racing, pistol and revolver shooting. Price 10 cents.



No. 87—Athletic Primer

Edited by James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union; tells how to organize an athletic club, how to conduct an athletic meeting, and gives rules for the government of athletic meetings; contents also include directions for building a track and laying out athletic grounds, and a very instructive article on training; fully illustrated with pictures of leading athletes in action. Price 10 cents.

No. 102—Ground Tumbling

By Prof. Henry Walter Worth, who was for years physical director of the Armour Institute of Technology. Any boy, by reading this book and following the instructions, which are drawn from life, can become a proficient tumbler; all the various tricks explained. Price 10 cents.

No. 104—The Grading of Gymnastic Exercises

By G. M. Martin, Physical Director of the Y. M. C. A. of Youngstown, Ohio. It is a book that should be in the hands of every physical director of the Y. M. C. A., school, club, college, etc. The contents comprise: The place of the class in physical training; grading of exercises and season schedules—grading of men, grading of exercises, season schedules for various classes, elementary and advanced classes, leaders, optional exercises, examinations, college and school work; calisthenic exercises, graded apparatus exercises and general massed class exercises. Nearly 200 pages. Price 10 cents.



No. 124—How to Become a Gymnast

By Robert Stoll, of the New York A. C., the American champion on the flying rings from 1885 to 1892. Any boy who frequents a gymnasium can easily follow the illustrations and instructions in this book and with a little practice become proficient on the horizontal and parallel bars, the trapeze or the "horse." Price 10 cents.



No. 128—How to Row

By E. J. Giannini, of the New York A. C., one of America's most famous amateur oarsmen and champions. This book will instruct any one who is a lover of rowing how to become an expert. It is fully illustrated, showing how to hold the oars, the finish of the stroke and other information that will prove valuable to the beginner. Contains also the official

laws of boat racing of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Price 10 cents.



No. 129—Water Polo

By Gus Sundstrom, instructor at the New York A. C. It treats of every detail, the individual work of the players, the practice of the team, how to throw the ball, with illustrations and many valuable hints. Price 10 cents.



No. 135—Official Handbook of the A. A. U. of the United States

The A. A. U. is the governing body of athletes in the United States of America, and all games must be held under its rules, which are exclusively published in this handbook, and a copy should be in the hands of every athlete and every club

officer in America. This book contains the official rules for running, jumping, weight throwing, hurdling, pole vaulting, swimming, boxing, wrestling, etc., and is an encyclopedia in itself. Price 10 cents.

No. 136—Official Y. M. C. A. Handbook

Edited by G. T. Hepbron, the well-known athletic authority. It contains the official rules governing all sports under the jurisdiction of the Y. M. C. A., a complete report of the physical directors' conference, official Y. M. C. A. scoring tables, pentathlon rules, many pictures of the leading Y. M. C. A. athletes of the country, official Y. M. C. A. athletic rules, constitution and by-laws of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A., all around indoor test, volley ball rules; illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 138—Official Croquet Guide

Contains directions for playing, diagrams of important strokes, description of grounds, instructions for the beginner, terms used in the game, and the official playing rules. Price 10 cents.

No. 140—Wrestling

Catch as catch can style. By E. H. Hitchcock, M. D., of Cornell, and R. F. Nelligan, of Amherst College. The book contains nearly seventy illustrations of the different holds, photographed especially and so described that anybody who desires to become expert in wrestling can with little effort learn every one. Price 10 cents.

No. 142—Physical Training Simplified

By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well-known physical culture expert. Is a complete, thorough and practical book where the whole man is considered—brain and body. By following the instructions no apparatus is required. The book is adapted for both sexes. The exercises comprise directions as follows: how to stand; how to sit; how to rest; breathing; exercises for the fingers, wrists, elbows, shoulders, neck, hips, knees, ankles; a word about the muscles; the arms and thighs; shoulders and chest; waist; sides; back and abdomen; bowing; bending; twisting; the liver squeezer, etc., etc. Fully illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 143—Indian Clubs and Dumb-Bells

Two of the most popular forms of home or gymnasium exercise. This book is written by America's amateur champion club swinger, J. H. Dougherty. It is clearly illustrated, by which any novice can become an expert. Price 10 cents.

No. 149—The Care of the Body

A book that all who value health should read and follow its instructions. By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well known lecturer and authority on physical culture. The subject is thoroughly treated, as a glance at the following small portion of the contents shows: An all-around athlete; muscular Christianity; eating; diet—various opinions; bill of fare for brain workers; bill of fare for muscle-makers; what to eat and drink; a simple diet; an opinion on brain food; why is food required? drinking water; nutrition—how food nourishes the body; a day's food, how used; constituents of a day's ration—beefsteak, potatoes bread, butter, water; germs of disease; etc. Price 10 cents.



No. 154—Field Hockey

To those in need of vigorous and healthful out-of-doors exercise, this game is recommended highly. Its healthful attributes are manifold and the interest of player and spectator alike is kept active throughout the progress of the game. The game is prominent in the sports at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and other leading colleges. Price 10 cents.



No. 156—The Athlete's Guide

How to become an athlete. It contains full instructions for the beginner, telling how to sprint, hurdle, jump and throw weights, general hints on training; in fact, this book is one of the most complete on the subject that has ever appeared. Special chapters contain valuable advice to beginners and important A. A. U. rules and their explanations, while the pictures comprise many scenes showing champions in action. Price 10 cents.



No. 157—How to Play Lawn Tennis

A complete description of lawn tennis; a lesson for beginners and directions telling how to make the most important strokes; styles and skill of the experts; the American twist service; how to build and keep a court. Illustrated from photographs of leading players in action. Price 10 cents.

No. 158—Indoor and Outdoor Gymnastic Games

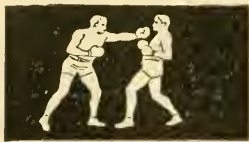
Without question one of the best books of its kind ever published. Compiled by Prof. A. M. Chesley, the well-known Y. M. C. A. physical director. It is a book that will prove valuable to indoor and outdoor gymnasiums, schools, outings and gatherings where there are a number to be amused. The games described comprise a list of 120, divided into several groups. Price 10 cents.



No. 161—Ten Minutes' Exercise for Busy Men

By Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, superintendent of physical training in the New York public schools. Anyone who is looking for a concise and complete course of physical education at home would do well to procure a copy of this book. Ten minutes' work as directed is exercise anyone can follow. It already has had a large

sale and has been highly commended by all who have followed its instructions. Nearly 100 pages of illustrations and 100 of text. Price 10 cents.



No. 162—How to Become a Boxer

For many years books have been issued on the art of boxing, but it has remained for us to arrange a book that we think is sure to fill all demands. It contains over 70 pages of illustrations showing all the latest blows, posed especially for this book under the supervision of one of the best instructors of boxing in the United States, who makes a specialty of teaching and

who knows how to impart his knowledge. They are so arranged that anyone can easily become a proficient boxer. The book also contains pictures of all the well known boxers. A partial list of the 200 pages of the book include: A history of boxing; how to box; the correct position; the hands; clenching the fist; the art of gauging distance; the first principles of hitting; the elements of defence; feinting; knockout blows; the chin punch; the blow under the ear; the famous solar plexus knockout; the heart blow; famous blows and their originators: Fitzsimmons' contribution; the McCoy corkscrew; the kidney punch; the liver punch; the science of boxing; proper position of hand and arm; left hook to face; hook to the jaw; how to deliver the solar plexus; correct delivery of a right uppercut; blocking a right swing and sending a right uppercut to chin; blocking a left swing and sending a left uppercut to chin; the side step; hints on training, diet and breathing; how to train; rules for boxing. Price 10 cents.



No. 165—The Art of Fencing

This is a new book by Regis and Louis Senac, of New York, famous instructors and leading authorities on the subject. Messrs. Senac give in detail how every move should be made, and tell it so clearly that anyone can follow the instructions. It is illustrated with sixty full page pictures, posed especially for this book. Price 10 cents.



No. 166—How to Swing Indian Clubs

By Prof. E. B. Warman, the well-known exponent of physical culture. The most complete work on this special subject ever issued. By following the directions carefully anyone can become an expert. Price 10 cents.



No. 167—Quoits

By M. W. Deshong. The need of a book on this interesting game has been felt by many who wished to know the fine points and tricks used by the experts. Mr. Deshong explains them, with illustrations, so that a novice can readily understand. Price 10 cents.

No. 170—Push Ball

Played with an air-inflated ball 6 feet in diameter, weighing about 50 pounds. A side consists of eleven men. This book contains the official rules and a sketch of the game; illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 171—Basket Ball for Women

Edited by Miss Senda Berenson, of Smith College. Contains the rules for basket ball for women as adopted by the conference on physical training, held in June, 1899, at Springfield, Mass., and articles on the following subjects: Psychological effects of basket ball for women, by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, superintendent of physical

training in the schools of Greater New York; physiological effects of basket ball, by Theodore Hough, Ph. D.; significance of basket ball for women, by Senda Berenson; relative merit of the Y. M. C. A. rules and women's rules, by Augusta Lane Patrick; practical side of basket ball, by Ellen Emerson, B. K., Agnes Childs, A. B., Fanny Garrison. A. B.; A Plea for Basket Ball, by Julie Ellsbee Sullivan, Teachers' College, New York; diagram of field, showing position of team; illustrated with many pictures of basket ball teams. Price 10 cents.



No. 174—Distance and Cross Country Running

By George Orton, the famous University of Pennsylvania runner. Tells how to become proficient at the quarter, half, mile, the longer distances, and cross-country running and steeplechasing, with instructions for training and schedules to be observed when preparing for a contest. Illustrated with numerous pictures of

leading athletes in action, with comments by the editor on the good and bad points shown. Price 10 cents.



No. 177—How to Swim

By J. H. Sterrett, the leading authority on swimming in America. The instructions will interest the expert as well as the novice; the illustrations were made from photographs especially posed, showing the swimmer in clear water; a valuable feature is the series of "land drill" exercises for the beginner, which is illustrated by many drawings. The contents comprise: A plea

for education in swimming; swimming as an exercise and for development; land drill exercises; plain swimming; best methods of learning; the breast stroke; breathing; under-arm side stroke; scientific strokes—over-arm side stroke; double over-arm or "trudgeon" stroke; touching and turning; training for racing; ornamental swimming; floating; diving; running header; back dive; diving feet foremost; the propeller; marching on the water; swimming on the back; amateur swimming rules; amateur plunging rules.. Price 10 cents.



No. 178—How to Train for Bicycling

Gives methods of the best riders when training for long or short distance races; hints on training. Revised and up-to-date in every particular. Price 10 cents.

No. 180—Ring Hockey

A new game for the gymnasium, invented by Dr. J. M. Vorhees of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, that has sprung into instant popularity; as exciting as basket ball. This book contains official rules. Price 10 cents.

No. 182—All-Around Athletics

Gives in full the method of scoring the All-Around Championship, giving percentage tables showing what each man receives for each performance in each of the ten events. It contains as well instructive articles on how to train for the All-Around Championship. Illustrated with many pictures of champions in action and scenes at all-around meets. Price 10 cents.

No. 185-Health Hints

A series of articles by Prof. E. B. Warman, the well known lecturer and authority on physical culture. Prof. Warman treats very interestingly of health influenced by insulation; health influenced by underwear; health influenced by color; exercise, who needs it? Price 10 cents.

No. 187-How to Play Roller Polo

Edited by J. C. Morse. A full description of the game; official rules; pictures of teams; other articles of interest. Price 10 cents.

No. 188-Lawn Hockey, Tether Tennis, Golf Croquet, Volley Ball, Hand Tennis, Garden Hockey, Parlor Hockey, Badminton

Containing the rules for each game. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 189-Rules for Games

Compiled by Jessie H. Bancroft, director of physical training, department of education, New York City. These games are intended for use at recesses, and all but the team games have been adapted to large classes. Suitable for children from three to eight years, and include a great variety, divided under the general heads of ball games, bean bag games, circle games, singing and miscellaneous games. Price 10 cents.



No. 191-How to Punch the Bag

By W. H. Rothwell ("Young Corbett"), champion featherweight of the world. This book is undoubtedly the best treatise on bag punching that has ever been printed. Every variety of blow used in training is shown and explained. The pictures comprise thirty-three full page

reproductions of Young Corbett as he appears while at work in his training quarters. The photographs were taken by our special artist and cannot be seen in any other publication than Spalding's Athletic Library No. 191. Fancy bag punching is treated by a well known theatrical bag puncher, who shows the latest tricks. Price 10 cents.



No. 193-How to Play Basket Ball

By G. T. Hepbron, editor of the Official Basket Ball Guide. Contains full instructions for players, both for the expert and the novice, duties of officials, and specially posed full page pictures showing the correct and incorrect methods of playing. The demand for a book of this character is fully satisfied in this publication, as

many points are included which could not be incorporated in the annual publication of the Basket Ball Guide for want of room. Price 10 cents.



No. 194—Racquets, Squash-Racquets and Court Tennis

The need of an authoritative handbook at a popular price on these games is filled by this book. How to play each game is thoroughly explained, and all the difficult strokes shown by special photographs taken especially for this book. Contains the official rules for each game, with

photographs of well known courts. Price 10 cents.



No. 195—Official Roque Guide

The official publication of the National Roque Association of America. Edited by Prof. Charles Jacobus, ex-champion. Contains a description of the courts and their construction, diagrams of the field, illustrations, rules and valuable information concerning the game of roque. Price 10 cents.



No. 199—Equestrian Polo Guide

Compiled by H. L. FitzPatrick of the New York Sun. Illustrated with portraits of leading players and contains most useful information for polo players in relation to playing the game, choosing of equipment and mounts; contains the official rules and handicaps of the National Association. Price 10 cents.



No. 200—Dumb-Bells

This is undoubtedly the best work on dumb-bells that has ever been offered. The author, Mr. G. Bojus, of New York City, was formerly superintendent of physical culture in the Elizabeth (N.J.) public schools, instructor at Columbia University, instructor for four years at the Columbia summer school, and is now proprietor of the Liberty Street Gymnasium, at 121 Liberty

Street, New York City. The book contains 200 photographs of all the various exercises, with the instructions in large, readable type. It should be in the hands of every teacher and pupil of physical culture, and is invaluable for home exercise as well. Price 10 cents.

No. 201—Lacrosse—From Candidate to Team

By William C. Schmeisser, captain Johns Hopkins University champion intercollegiate lacrosse team of 1902; edited by Ronald T. Abercrombie, ex-captain and coach of Johns Hopkins University lacrosse team, 1900-1904. Every position is thoroughly explained in a most simple and concise manner, rendering it the best manual of the game ever published. Illustrated with numerous snapshots of important plays. Price 10 cents.



No. 202—How to Play Base Ball

Edited by T. H. Murnane. New and revised edition. Contents: How to become a batter, by Napoleon Lajoie, James Collins, Hugh Jennings and Jesse Tannehill; how to run the bases, by Jack Doyle and Frank L. Chance; advice to base runners, by James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer A.A.U.; how to become a good pitcher,

by Cy Young, "Rube" Waddell and Bert Cunningham; on curve pitching, by Cy Young, James J. Callahan, Frank Donahue, Vic Willis, William Dineen and Charley Nichols; how to become a good catcher, by Eddie Phelps, William Sullivan and M. J. Kittridge; how to play first base, by Hugh Jennings; how to play second base, by Napoleon Lajoie and William Gleason; how to play third base, by James Collins and Lave Cross; how to play shortstop, by Herman Long; how to play the infield, by Charles A. Comiskey; how to play the outfield, by Fred Clarke; the earmarks of a ball player, by John J. McGraw; good advice for players; how to organize a team; how to manage a team; how to score a game; how to umpire a game; base ball rules interpreted for boys. Price 10 cents.

No. 204—Official Intercollegiate A.A.A. Handbook



Contains constitution, by-laws, laws of athletics, and rules to govern the awarding of the championship cup of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the governing body in college athletics. Contains official intercollegiate records from 1876 to 1904, with the winner's name and time in each event, list of points won by each college, and list of officers of the association from 1889 to 1904, inclusive. To any-

one interested the book is invaluable as a record. Price 10 cents.

No. 205—Official Handbook of the Public Schools Athletic League

This is the official handbook of the Public Schools Athletic League, which embraces all the public schools of Greater New York. It contains the official rules that govern all the contests of the league, and constitution, by-laws and officers. Edited by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, superintendent of physical education in the New York public schools, and Wm. C. J. Kelly, secretary of the league. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 206—How to Play Golf

No golfer should miss having a copy of this golf guide. Harry Vardon tells how to play game, with life-like illustrations showing the different strokes. The book also contains the revised official rules, official records, as well as pictures of many important players, and a directory giving name, address, membership and length of golf course of clubs in the United States. Price 10 cents.



No. 207—Bowling on the Green; or, Lawn Bowls

How to construct a green; necessary equipment; how to play the game, and the official rules as promulgated by the Scottish Bowling Association. Edited by Mr. James W. Greig. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

No. 208—Physical Education and Hygiene

This is the fifth of the Physical Training series, by Prof. E. B. Warman (see Nos. 142, 149, 166 and 185), and a glance at the contents will show the variety of subjects: Chapter I—Basic principles; longevity. Chapter II—Hints on eating; food values; the uses of salt. Chapter III—Medicinal value of certain foods. Chapter IV—The efficacy of sugar; sugar, food for muscular work; eating for strength and endurance; fish as brain food; food for the children. Chapter V—Digestibility; bread; appendicitis due to flour. Chapter VI—Hints on drinking—Water, milk, butter-milk, tea, coffee; how to remain young. Chapter VII—Hints on bathing; cold, hot, warm, tepid, salt, sun, air, Russian, Turkish, cabinet. Chapter VIII—Hints on breathing; breathlessness, heart strain, second wind, yawning, the art of yogi. Price 10 cents.

No. 209—How to Become a Skater

Contains advice for beginners; how to become a figure skater thoroughly explained, with many diagrams showing how to do all the different tricks of the best figure skaters, including the Mohawk, with all its variations; Q's, forward and backward, inside and outside; the crosscuts, including the difficult Swedish style; inside and outside spins; the grapevine, with its numerous branches, and many other styles, which will be comparatively simple to any one who follows the directions given. Profusely illustrated with pictures of prominent skaters and numerous diagrams. Price 10 cents.

No. 210—How to Play Foot Ball

Edited by Walter Camp. The contents embrace everything that a beginner wants to know and many points that an expert will be glad to learn. The pictures are made from snapshots of leading teams and individual players in action, with comments by Walter Camp. Price 10 cents.



No. 211—Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide

Edited by Walter Camp. Contains the new rules, with diagram of field as newly arranged; special chapters on the game, foot ball for the spectator, All-America teams, as selected by leading authorities; Middle West, Southern, Canadian foot ball, records, and pictures of all the prominent teams, embracing nearly 3,000 players. Price 10 cents.



No. 212—Official Basket Ball Guide

Edited by George T. Hepbron. Contains the revised official rules, decisions on disputed points, records of prominent teams, reports on the game from various parts of the country, and pictures of hundreds of players. The standard basket ball annual of the country. Price 10 cents.

No. 213—285 Health Answers

Contents: Necessity for exercise in the summer; three rules for bicycling; when going up-hill; sitting out on summer nights ventilating a bedroom; ventilating a house; how to obtain pure air; bathing salt water baths at home; a substitute for ice water; drinking ice water; to cure insomnia; asleep in two minutes; for those who ride wheels; summer outdoor exercise; profuse perspiration; danger of checking perspiration; dress, hot weather, etc., etc. Price 10 cents.

No. 214—Graded Calisthenics and Dumb-Bell Drills

By Albert B. Wegener, Physical Director Y. M. C. A., Rochester, N. Y. Ever since graded apparatus work has been used in gymnastics, the necessity of having a mass drill that would harmonize with it has been felt. For years it has been the established custom in most gymnasiums of memorizing a set drill, never varied from one year's end to the other. Consequently the beginner was given the same kind and amount as the older member. With a view to giving uniformity the present treatise is attempted. Price 10 cents

No. 215—Indoor Base Ball

America's national game is now vieing with other indoor games as a winter pastime. This book contains the playing rules, pictures of leading teams, and interesting articles on the game. Price 10 cents.

No. 216—How to Become a Bowler

By S. Karpf, Secretary of the American Bowling Congress, and one of the best posted men on bowling in America. Contents: History of the sport; diagrams of effective deliveries; how to bowl; a few hints to beginners; American Bowling Congress; the national championships; how to build an alley; how to score; spares—how they are made. Rules for cocked hat, cocked hat and feather, quintet, battle game, nine up and nine down, head pin and four back, ten pins—head pin out, five back, the Newport game, ten pin head pin game, duckpin game, head pin game, Dayton candle (rubber neck) pin game, New England candle pin game. Illustrated with portraits of all the prominent bowlers. Price 10 cents.



No. 217—Official Athletic Almanac

Compiled by J. E. Sullivan, Chief Department Physical Culture, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Director Olympic Games, 1904. The only annual publication now issued that contains a complete list of amateur best-on-records; complete inter-collegiate records; complete English records from 1866; swimming records; inter-scholastic records; Irish, Scotch and Australasian records; reports of leading athletic meets; skating records; important athletic events and numerous photos of individual athletes and leading athletic teams. This year's issue is a special Olympic Games number and contains the only full account of the Olympic Games of 1904, and a review of Anthropological Days at the World's Fair stadium, being the first time on record where athletic events were contested in which savages were the exclusive participants, thus forming the first authoritative basis for a comparison between the abilities of the civilized athlete and the savage. Price 10 cents.

No. 218—Ice Hockey and Ice Polo

Written by the most famous player in Canada, A. Farrell, of the Shamrock hockey team of Montreal. It contains a complete description of the game, its origin, points of a good player, and an instructive article on how game is played, with diagrams and official rules. Illustrated with pictures of leading teams. Price 10 cents.



No. 219—Base Ball Percentage Book

To supply a demand for a book which would show the percentage of clubs without recourse to the arduous work of figuring, the publishers of Spalding's Athletic Library have had Mr. John B. Foster, Sporting Editor of the New York Evening Telegram, compile a book which answers every requirement, and which has met

with the greatest praise for its accuracy and simplicity. No follower of the game can afford to be without it. Price 10 cents.



No. 220—Official Base Ball Guide

Edited by Henry Chadwick, the "Father of Base Ball," the official publication of base ball. It contains a complete record of all leagues in America, pictures of teams, official rules and reviews of the game. The standard base ball annual of the country. Price 10 cents.



No. 221—Spalding's Lawn Tennis Annual

Contains official statistics, photographs of leading players, special articles on the game, review of important tournaments, official rules, handicapping rules and tables; list of fixtures for the current year and other valuable information. Price 10 cents.



No. 222—Spalding's Official Cricket Guide

Edited by Jerome Flannery. The most complete year book of the game that has ever been published in America. It contains all the records of the previous year, reports of special matches, official rules and pictures of all the leading teams and individual players. Price 10 cents.

An Encyclopedia of Base Ball

Attention is called to the following ten numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library, embracing the greatest collection of books of instruction for playing the various positions in the game that has ever been published. These books are entirely new and up-to-date, and contain the latest methods of play, as only last season's star players were consulted in their compilation. Each number is complete in itself and is profusely illustrated. Be sure and ask for Spalding's Athletic Library. Price 10 cents for each book. For detailed description see following numbers;



No. 223—How to Bat

The most important part of ball playing nowadays, outside of pitching, is batting. The team that can bat and has some good pitchers can win base ball games; therefore, every boy and young man who has, of course, already learned to catch, should turn his attention to this department of the game, and there is no better way of becoming proficient than by reading this book and

then constantly practising the little tricks explained therein. It is full of good advice to batsmen, and many good batters will be surprised to find contained in it so many points of which they were unaware. Edited by Jesse F. Matteson of the Chicago American, and profusely illustrated. Price 10 cents.



No. 224—How to Play the Outfield.

Compiled especially for the young player who would become an expert. The best book on playing the outfield that has ever been published. There are just as many tricks to be learned, before a player can be a competent fielder, as there are in any other position on a nine, and this book explains them all. Illustrated with numerous

page pictures of leading outfielders. Price 10 cents.

No. 225—How to Play First Base



No other position on a ball team has shown such a change for the better in recent years as first base. Modifications in line with the betterment of the sport in every department have been made at intervals, but in no other department have they been so radical. No boy who plays the initial sack can afford to overlook the points and hints contained in this book. Entirely new and up to date. Illustrated with full

page pictures of all the prominent first basemen. Price 10 cents.

**No. 226—How to Play Second Bas**

There are so few second base to perfect can easily be called off by anyone who follows the game of base ball. Team owners who possess such players would not part with them for thousands of dollars. These men have been interviewed and their ideas incorporated in this book for the especial benefit of boys who want to know the fine points of play at this point of the diamond. Illustrated with full page pictures. Edited by J. E. Wray, sporting editor Globe-Democrat, St. Louis. Price 10 cents.

No. 227—How to Play Third Base

Third base is, in some respects, the most important of the infield. No major league team has ever won a pennant without a great third baseman. Collins of the Boston Americans and Leach of Pittsburg are two of the greatest third basemen the game has ever seen, and their teams owe much of the credit for pennants they have won to them. These men in this book describe just how they play the position. Everything a player should know is clearly set forth and any boy will surely increase his chances of success by a careful reading of this book. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

**No. 228—How to Play Shortstop**

Shortstop is one of the hardest positions on the infield to fill, and quick thought and quick action are necessary for a player who expects to make good as a shortstop. The views of every well known player who covers this position have been sought in compiling this book, and it is offered as being the most complete book of its class ever produced. The boy who would excel at short needs to study it thoroughly. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

**No. 229—How to Catch**

Undoubtedly the best book on catching that has yet been published. Every boy who has hopes of being a clever catcher should read how well known players cover their position. Among the more noted ones who describe their methods of play in this book are Lou Criger of the Boston Americans, Johnnie Kling of the Chicago Nationals and Jack O'Connor of the St.

Louis Browns. The numerous pictures in the book comprise those of all the noted catchers in the big leagues. Price 10 cents.